TRIPURA TRIBE

A status analysis

MANOSHI DAS

JAYANTA CHOUDHURY

REBATI TRIPURA

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Manoshi Das
Jayanta Choudhury
Rebati Tripura

Tribal Research & Cultural Institute
Government of Tripura

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By : **Manoshi Das**
Jayanta Choudhury
Rebati Tripura

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FOREWARD

Tripura is known for its natural and ethnic diversity. The rites, rituals beliefs, practices and languages make tribals different from other communities. *Tripura* tribe is one of the major tribes in terms of their number and distribution in the state. *Tripura* tribe is quite different from other two tribes- namely Debbarma & Murasingh of Tripuri Community.

The present volume is an effort to focus the status of *Tripura* tribes in the light of both historical and modern time. It is very good research document about their demographic, anthropological and socio-economic status.

This is a commendable effort of the authors. It would surely be useful for those who are interested to know about the *Tripura* tribes and also for those who want to conduct further study in future.

We wish a great success of this scholarly work.

Place : Agartala
Dated : 14th November, 2011

Director
Tribal Research and Cultural Institute
Govt. of Tripura

PREFACE

The tribal people are the oldest ethnological segment in the Indian population. The existence of the tribals in India has been recorded long before the penetration of Aryan speaking people who came to India following some ethnic upheaval or changes of climate in Central Asia.

Numerically *Tripura* are the largest tribe of Tripura. *Tripura* tribe is a sub-division of Boro group of languages of Tibete-Chinese family.

The book comprises five chapters. FIRST CHAPTER is about general introduction of Tribes and Scheduled Tribes in India. It reviews the concept of Tribes and Scheduled Tribes given by various scholars and discusses geographical concentration of Scheduled Tribes in different regions in India. The chapter also introduces the state Tripura with historical and sociological references.

SECOND CHAPTER presents demographical profiles of different Tribes and specially Tripura Tribes in Tripura based on secondary data available under Census of India in different years. Some of the information was recorded even before the starting of census operation in India. It gives a clear transition of Tribals in Tripura over the passage of time.

THIRD CHAPTER is an anthropological journey on Life and Culture of *Tripura* Tribe (whose who are writing Tripura as surname) of Tripuri Community in brief. This chapter has been prepared based on the literature review, in depth field study and discussion with the aged and learner persons of *Tripura* tribes. The major objective for preparation of the chapter was to highlight only those issues which support a different identity of *Tripura* tribes from other two tribes namely *Debbarma* and *Murasingh of* Tripura Community.

FORTH CHAPTER is a Bird View of present status of *Tripura* tribe in Tripura. This is an intensive study or may say as a complete enumeration through out the state covering all the districts, blocks, Gram Panchayats, Villages and even hamlets where *Tripura* tribes are habiting. This chapter brings the block wise distribution of *Tripura* tribe and its clan, Age wise distribution, educational and occupational status, availabilities of basic infrastructure and development efforts in their habitats.

FIFTH CHAPTER is a Worm View of present status of *Tripura* Tribe in Tripura. This is an empirical study with a small sample size. The chapter presets household level information on different socio-economic issues.

Some relevant Annexure which gives the detail list of habitats of *Tripura* tribes through out the state at the end of the book enriched the book. This will be helpful not only for the

policymakers but also for the researchers interested for further work on *Tripura* tribes.

We are indebted to Shri. Jitendra Choudhury, Hon'ble Rural Development Minister, Government of Tripura for his initiation and continuous guidance through out the study and preparation of the report. Special thank goes to Shri. Agore Debbarma, Hon'ble Tribal Welfare Minister, Govt. of Tripura for his encouragement to bring this volume.

We are also thankful to the entire team of TRIPURA CHUBAALUI BUTHU and specially to Mr. Basanta Tripura, Mr. Mayamohon Tripura, Mr. Sacholang Tripura, Mr. Bashimohon Tripura and Mr. Kantamoni Tripura for their hardworking in collection of quantitative and qualitative information during the field survey. We record the sincere appreciation of Dr. Goutam Bera, Anthropologist, for his careful study of draft report and provide necessary suggestions for enriching the status report.

We are grateful to Tribal Research and Cultural Institute, Government of Tripura for providing financial assistance to conduct the research study. We express our special gratitude to Shri. S. K. Das, IAS, Special Secretary, Govt. of Tripura; Shri. D. Bhattacharya, Former Director and Sri. Sailohnuna, Director, Tribal Research & Cultural Institute, Tribal Welfare Department, Govt. of Tripura. Credit also goes to Shri. Ratan Chakraborty, Former Deputy Director; Shri. Prafulla Reang, Deputy Director and Shri. Arun Debbarma, Research Officer of Tribal Research and Cultural Institute for their necessary support for the entire work.

We are thankful to some students of Tripura University namely Ms. Jhuma Das, Ms. Debolina Ghosh and Ms. Satabdi Sengupta for data entry and Ms. Solanki Debnath, Mr. Saroj Deb for assisting in report writing. Special thanks go to Md. Nazrul Ishlam who has carried out the field study and data analysis for preparation of Worm View of present status of *Tripura* Tribe in Tripura (Chapter Five). Last but not the least, we account sincere efforts of Tripura Times for publication of this volume.

Manoshi Das
Jayanta Choudhury
Reboti Tripura

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INTRODUCTION

The tribals are the original inhabitants of India. Tribal society is referred to as 'primitive society' or 'pre-state society', or 'folk society' or even as 'simple society'. Sometimes, the word 'tribe' is taken as a synonym of the term race but scientifically 'race' carries an entirely different meaning. However, all these terms indicate that the tribals are the backward group in comparison to other advanced social groups. But unfortunately there was no commonly accepted definition of this word.

A tribe is an anthropological concept. It is referred to by certain authors as 'animistic' or 'aboriginal'. The term *'Adivasi'* has gained popularity while referring to the tribe in recent years. Tribals are thought of as semi-civilized people residing in hills, forests or considered as special groups of agriculturists. A tribe is generally defined as a social group usually living in a definite area, having a dialect, cultural homogeneity and unified social organization.

According to the Oxford Dictionary, "a tribe is a group of people in a primitive or barbarous stage of development acknowledging the authority of a chief and usually regarding them as having a common ancestor".

Identification of tribes in India became extremely difficult as various types of social groups appeared in association with tribes. Among these diversified social groups, castes created principal hindrance. Many tribes were described as castes and many castes were labeled as tribes as well. Evolutionist thinkers of nineteenth century first attempted to distinguish the tribal societies. They focused on the legal and political institutions. Some scholars regarded those societies as tribals who exhibited social institutions but lacked political one. Henry Maine (1861), on the other hand, found the distinction in legal terms.

The modern usage of the term 'tribe' suggests that it is a small-scale social grouping that display some form of cultural unity. The members recognize a close affinity towards one another. A compact and self-sufficient economy is found in such groups unlike the modern society. Within the spatial and temporal range of social, legal and political relations, they possess a morality, religion and a world-view of corresponding dimensions. Although tribal societies are supremely ethno-centric, but a tribe is no longer referred to in terms of its cultural homogeneity.

India has the largest tribal population in the world. It is equal to the sum total of tribal population of nineteen other countries. According to 2001 census, India has a tribal population of 84.3 million, which constitute 8.2 percent of the total population of India.

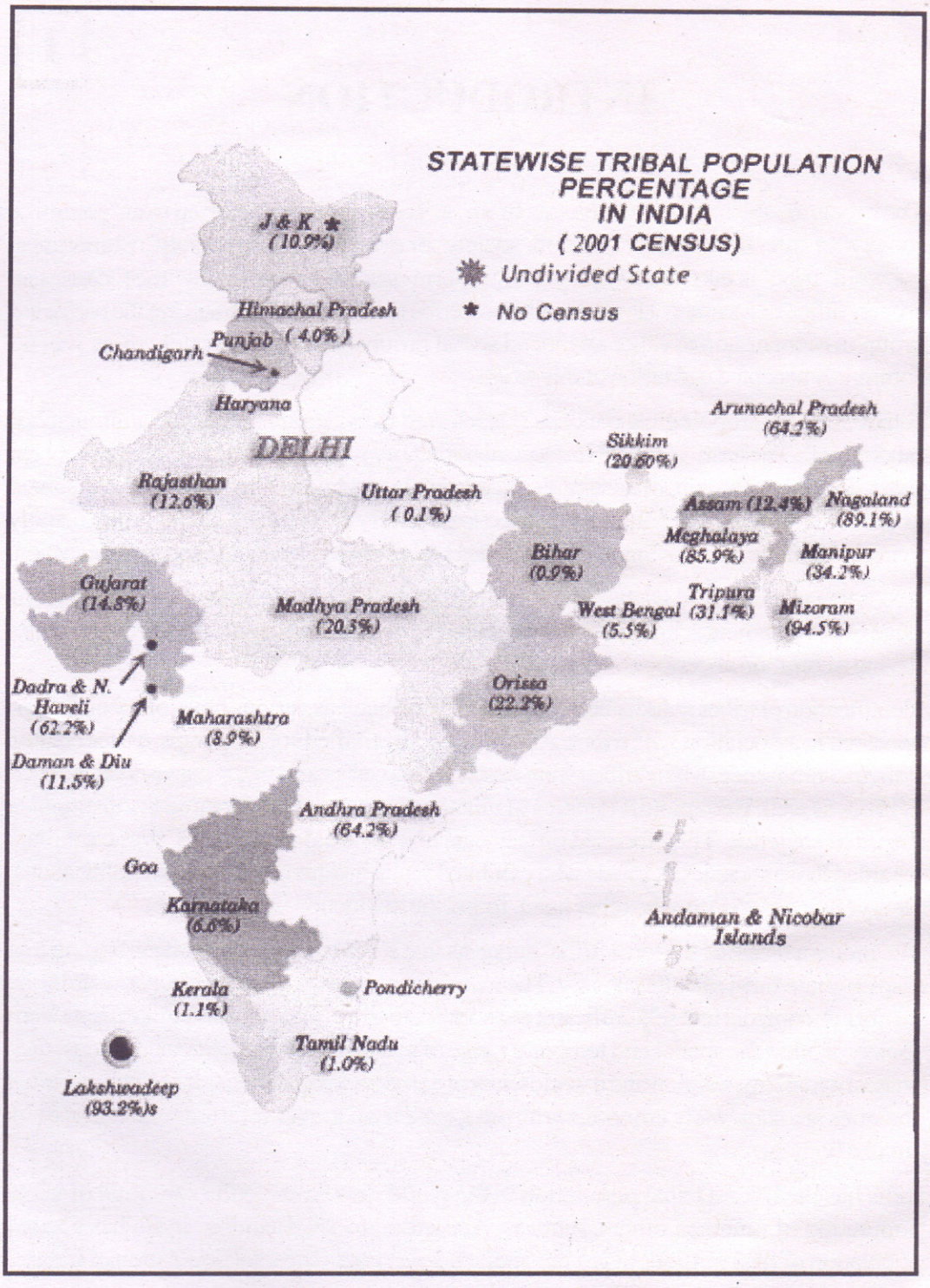

STATEWISE TRIBAL POPULATION PERCENTAGE IN INDIA
(2001 CENSUS)
Undivided State
* No Census
J & K *
(10.9%)
Himachal Pradesh
Punjab (4.0%)
Chandigarh
Haryana
DELHI
Rajasthan
(12.6%)
Uttar Pradesh
(0.1%)
Arunachal Pradesh
(64.2%)
Sikkim
(20.60%)
Assam (12.4%)
Nagaland
(89.1%)
Meghalaya
(85.9%)
Manipur
(34.2%)
Bihar
(0.9%)
Tripura
(31.1%)
Mizoram
(94.5%)
West Bengal
(5.5%)
Gujarat
(14.8%)
Madhya Pradesh
(20.3%)
Dadra & N.
Haveli
(62.2%)
Daman & Diu
(11.5%)
Maharashtra
(8.9%)
Orissa
(22.2%)
Andhra Pradesh
(64.2%)
Goa
Karnataka
(6.6%)
Andaman & Nicobar
Islands
Kerala
(1.1%)
Pondicherry
Tamil Nadu
(1.0%)
Lakshwadeep
(93.2%)s

Table-1.1: REGIONWISE DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL POPULATION (2001)

Region		Scheduled Tribes					
		Male	Female	Persons	Rural	Urban	% to total population
INDIA		42640829	41685411	84326240	77338597	698743	8.2
Himalayan Region							
North-Eastern Himalayan Region							
Sl.	Region	Male	Female	Persons	Rural	Urban	%
1	Assam	1678117	1630453	3308570	3154546	154024	12.4
2	Meghalaya	996567	996295	1992862	1682670	310192	85.9
3	Arunachal Pradesh	352017	353141	705158	606278	98880	64.2
4	Nagaland	913203	860823	1774026	1544022	230004	89.1
5	Manipur	374319	366822	741141	705912	35229	34.2
6	Mizoram	422963	416347	839310	430883	408427	94.5
7	Tripura	504320	489106	993426	967997	25429	31.5
Central Himalayan Region							
8	Uttar Pradesh	55834	52129	107963	95828	12135	0.1
North-Western Himalayan Region							
9	Himachal Pradesh	122549	122038	244587	237060	7527	4.0
Middle India Region							
10	Bihar	393114	365237	758351	717702	40649	0.9
11	West Bengal	2223924	2182870	4406794	4136366	270428	5.5
12	Orissa	4066783	4078298	8145081	7698358	446723	22.1
13	Madhya Pradesh	6195240	6038234	12233474	11446448	787026	20.3
Western India Region							
14	Rajasthan	3650982	3446724	7097706	6717830	379876	12.6
15	Maharashtra	4347754	4229522	8577276	7486537	1090739	8.9
16	Gujarat	3790117	3691043	7481160	6866637	614523	14.8
17	Goa	299	267	566	190	376	-
18	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	67663	69562	137225	127410	9815	62.2
South India Region							
19	Karnataka	1756238	1717748	3463986	2934530	549456	6.6
20	Andhra Pradesh	2548295	2475809	5024104	4646923	377181	6.6
21	Tamilnadu	328917	322404	651321	551143	100178	1.0
22	Kerala	180169	184020	364189	350019	14170	1.1
Island Region							
23	Andamanand Nicobar	15127	14342	29469	28456	1013	8.3
24	Laksha dweep	28611	28710	57321	32209	25112	94.5

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs. An overview of Tribal Situation in India-Census Record-2001

Table-1.2: DECEDAL GROWTH OF TRIBAL POPULATION

	State / UT	Total Population		Decadal Growth	ST Population		Decadal Growth	% of STs in
		1991	2001	Rate	1991	2001	Rate	the State
	India	838,583,988	1028610328	22.66	67758380	84326240	24.45	8.20
1	AndhraPradesh	66,508,008	76210007	14.59	4199481	5024104	19.64	6.59
2	ArunachalPradesh	864,558	1097968	27.00	550351	705158	28.13	64.22
3	Assam	22,414,322	26655528	18.92	2874441	3308570	15.10	12.41
4	Bihar	86,374,465	82998509		6616914	758351		0.91
5	Chattisgarh		20833803			6616596		31.76
6	Goa	1,169,793	1347668	15.21	376	566	50.53	0.04
7	Gujarat	41,309,582	50671017	22.66	6161775	7481160	21.41	14.76
8	Haryana	16,463,648	21144564	28.43	NST	NST	NST	NST
9	Himachal Pradesh	5,170,877	6077900	17.54	218349	244587	12.02	4.02
10	Jharkhand	NA	26945829	NA	NA	7087068	NA	26.30
11	Karnataka	44,977,201	52850562	17.51	1915691	3463986	80.82	6.55
12	Kerala	29,098,518	31841374	9.43	320967	364189	13.47	1.14
13	Madhya Pradesh	66,181,170	60348023		15399034	12233474		20.27
14	Maharashtra	78937187	96878627	22.73	7318281	8577276	17.20	8.85
15	Manipur	1837149	2166788	17.94	632173	741141	17.24	34.20
16	Meghalaya	1774778	2318822	30.65	1517927	1992862	31.29	85.94
17	Mizoram	689756	888573	28.82	653565	839310	28.42	94.46
18	Nagaland	1209546	1990036	64.53	1060822	1774026	67.23	89.15
19	Orissa	31659736	36804660	16.25	7032214	8145081	15.83	22.13
20	Punjab	20281969	24358999	20.10	NST	NST	NST	NST
21	Rajasthan	44005990	56507188	28.41	5474881	7097706	29.64	12.56
22	Sikkim	406457	540851	33.06	90901	111405	22.56	20.60
23	Tamil Nadu	55858946	62405679	11.72	574194	651321	13.43	1.04
24	Tripura	2757205	3199203	16.03	853345	993426	16.42	31.05
25	Uttaranchal		8489349			256129		3.02
26	Uttar Pradesh	139112287	166197921	19.47	287901	107963		0.06
27	West Bengal	68077965	80176197	17.77	3808760	4406794	15.70	5.50
28	Andaman & Nicobar	280661	356152	26.90	26770	29469	10.08	8.27
29	Chandigarh	642015	900635	40.28	NST	NST	NST	NST
30	Dadra & Nagar Havelli	138477	220490	59.22	109380	137225	25.46	62.24
31	Daman & Diu	101586	158204	55.73	11724	13997	19.39	8.85
32	Delhi	9420644	138505507	47.02	NST	NST	NST	NST
33	Laksha dweep	51707	60650	17.30	48163	57321	19.01	94.51
34	Pondicherry	807785	974345	20.62	NST	NST	NST	NST
35	Jammu & Kashnir	-	10143700	-	-	1105979		10.90

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs. An overview of Tribal Situation in India-Census Record-1991 & 2001

Table-1.3: LITERACY STATUS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA

	India/ State/ UT	Literacy Rate 1991		Gap in Literacy Rate	Literacy Rate 2001		Gap in Literacy Rate
		Total	ST		Total	ST	
	India	52.2	29.6	22.6	64.8	47.1	17.7
	India (excludes J&K)				64.8	47.2	17.6
1	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	55.5	37.5	18.1
2	Himachal Pradesh	63.9	47.1	16.8	76.5	65.5	11.0
3	Punjab	58.8	NST		69.7	NST	
4	Chandigarh	77.8	NST		81.9	NST	
5	Uttaranchal	57.8	41.2	16.6	71.6	63.2	8.4
6	Haryana	55.8	NST		67.9	NST	
7	Delhi	75.3	NST		81.7	NST	
8	Rajasthan	38.6	19.4	19.2	60.4	44.7	15.8
9	Uttar Pradesh	40.7	20.0	20.7	56.3	35.1	21.1
10	Bihar	37.5	18.9	18.6	47.0	28.2	18.8
11	Sikkim	56.9	59.0	2.1	68.8	67.1	1.7
12	Arunachal Pradesh	41.6	34.4	7.2	54.3	49.6	4.7
13	Nagaland	61.6	60.6	1.0	66.6	65.9	0.6
14	Manipur	59.9	53.6	6.3	70.5	65.9	4.7
15	Mizoram	82.3	82.7	0.4	88.8	89.3	0.5
16	Tripura	60.4	40.4	20.0	73.2	56.5	16.7
17	Meghalaya	49.1	46.7	2.4	62.6	61.3	1.2
18	Assam	52.9	49.2	3.7	63.3	62.5	0.7
19	West Bengal	57.7	27.8	29.9	68.6	43.4	25.2
20	Jharkhand	41.4	27.5	13.9	53.6	40.7	12.9
21	Orissa	49.1	22.3	26.8	63.1	37.4	25.7
22	Chattisgarh	42.9	26.7	16.2	64.7	52.1	12.6
23	Madhya Pradesh	44.7	18.4	26.3	63.7	41.2	22.6
24	Gujarat	61.3	36.4	24.9	69.1	47.7	21.4
25	Daman & Diu	71.2	52.9	18.3	78.2	63.4	14.8
26	Dadra Nagar Haveli	40.7	28.2	12.5	57.6	41.2	16.4
27	Maharashtra	64.9	36.8	28.1	76.9	55.2	21.7
28	Andhra Pradesh	44.1	17.2	26.9	60.5	37.0	23.4
29	Karnataka	56.0	36.0	20.0	66.6	48.3	18.4
30	Goa	75.5	42.9	32.6	82.0	55.9	26.1
31	Lakshdweep	81.8	80.6	1.2	86.7	86.1	0.5
32	Kerela	89.8	57.2	32.6	90.9	64.4	26.5
33	Tamil Nadu	62.7	27.9	34.8	73.5	41.5	31.9
34	Pondicherry	74.7	NST		81.2	NST	
35	Andaman & Nicobar Island	73.0	56.6	16.4	81.3	66.8	14.5

1. *Excludes Jammu & Kashmir where 1991 Census was not conducted*
2. *Excludes figure of Paomata, Mao Marm & Pupul Sub divisions of Senapati of Manipur*
3. *NST- No Notified Scheduled Tribes in the States.*

The tribal population of India is more than the total population of France and Britain and four times that of Australia. If all the tribals of India had lived in one state it could be the fifth most populous state after Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Maharashtra.

The tribal people are the oldest ethnological segment in the Indian population. The existence of the tribals in India has been recorded long before the penetration of Aryan speaking people who came to India following some ethnic upheaval or changes of climate in Central Asia. The scientists trace the origin of Indian tribals to three roots: the Negrito, the Proto-Astraloid and the Mongoloid. The tribal with Proto-Astroloid root form one major group who came from the basin of Mediterranean sea and established themselves in Central & Eastern part of India. A later swarm of Aryan groups in the mountainous regions which lacked communication facilities and amenities of daily life. The tribals put a brave front to all the calamities and inhospitalities of man and nature and tried to retain their unique identity and simplicity.

In the past from 1774 to 1919 some British administrators and missionaries, travelers and a few others who were oriented towards anthropology observed and described the life and culture of different tribal and rural groups. Some people prepared detailed accounts as specific tribes and castes. This was a sort of formative phase for tribal researchers in India. From 1920 to 1949, known as a constructive period of tribal research trained scholars like Ghurye (1942 and 1946), Mazumder (1937), Karve (1940-41), Bose (1948) and some foreign scholars like Elwin (1939 and 1942) and Furer-Haimendorf (1943) took up specialized subjects like kinship studies and social organization of tribals for research. The third phase of tribal research was known as analytical period, which started from 1950. In this period systematic analytical and action-oriented studies of Indian villages and tribal areas were and are being undertaken by scholars like Mazumder (1963) Berreman (1963 and 1964), Sinha (1962), Vidyarthi (1965) and others. Among them, Burlings (1963) was the first to publish a village study on a tribe in India.

A condensed review of these research studies suggests the presence of some efforts, though insufficient towards understanding tribals in different parts of India. But there are still some tribes, which have somehow evaded the attention of many sociologists and anthropologists. Among them one of the least studied tribe is the Halam tribe residing in the North-East region (Tripura). The difficulties of communication facilities with plains have kept the Halam isolated from the mainstream to a large extent. As a result, they still have a distinct cultural setup and socio-economic structure. But they came in contact with Christian missionaries, and became converted and have changed their religion.

In the North-East corner of India, Tripura is a tiny and hilly state. According to the former president of India Mr. R. Venkatraman, Tripura is the gem of brilliant necklace of India. Its

population is heterogeneous. Diverse ethnic elements can be traced in it. Thus, Tripura is a fertile field to study Anthropology and Sociology for its colorful tribes like Tripura, Riang, Chakma, Jamatia, Noatia, Mog, Halam, Uchai, Kuki and so on.

Among the Indian states Tripura is by far the most ancient. The state has numerous vicissitudes of time, been able to maintain its individuality and integrity up to the present time. The *Mahabharata* and *Puranas* show that this state was established 3000 years before Christ. *Rajmala,* the historical chronicle of the later king of Tripura, says that the king of this state took up arms on behalf of Duryyodhana against the Pandavas at the famous battle of *Kurukshetra*.

According to written documents of *Rajmala,* the history of Tripura began with the settlement of Yayati's exiled son Druhya. The great king Yayati of the Lunar dynasty had five sons, namely Yadu, Turvasu, Druchyu, Anu and Puru by two wives, Devayani, daughter of Sukracharya and Sarmistha, daughter of Vrishaprava. *Sanskrit Rajmala* and *Raja Ratnakar* describe the victorious career of Druhya which indicates that after leaving the capital Prathisthanpur, he proceeded along the banks of the Ganges towards the sea and came across a beautiful island name "Sagar" just at the confluence of the Bhagirathi and the sea where he set up his suzerainty. In course of time he extended his kingdom and brought several neighboring rulers under his way.

Kalidasa's *"Meghaduta"* also contains a reference to Tripura in the following words, "There the bamboos, as they are filled with the wind, produce pleasing sounds while the victory over Tripura is sung in chorus by the wives of the Kinnaras. In older times, it extends in the north to Kamrup and in the east to Arakan. Ralph Fitch, who traveled through the country in 1585, noted that 'the kings of Tippara had almost continual wars with the Arakanese' and that their military prestige was at its height during that century. In the 18th century, the whole territory fell to the Nawab of Murshidabad. On assuming control of this area, the British allowed the state to hold its territories in the hills while recognizing the Rajah's title to the Zamindari in the plains. Thus the Tripura Maharaja was both a British India Zamindar and a ruling Prince."

According to B.P.Mishra (1976) the territory was known as "Hill Tippera" before 1920 and it was distinguished from the neighbouring "Tipperah" which constituted one of the districts of British India in the lower plains of East Bengal. But, since that year, on the representation of the durbar, the Government of British India agreed that the state should be known as "Tripura" instead of "Hill Tippera" (Memoranda on the Indian states,1932,p.218). According to Mahadev Chakraborty (1990) the state was formerly known as "Swadhin Tripura" and later on as "Hill Tippera" till 1920 when its name was changed to "Tripura".

The name "Tripura" has been derived from *Tripura Sundari,* the main deity of the land (Hunter, 1876). Some believe that the name Tripura has been derived from two Tripura words viz. *"Tui"* and *"pra"*; *"Tui"* means "water" and "pra" means "near". According to R.M Nath (1948) Tipperah people preferred to call themselves the children of water goddess and were, therefore, known as the Tipperahs. Some other believes that the word "Tripura" has been sanskritised which originated from "Tipra", a native tribe of Tripura. Some people think that the name Tripura derived from "Tripuram" meaning "a land of three cities" or "three filled up substance". Again some believe that a mythical king Tripur had named his kingdom "Tripura" after his own name.

In Tripura, there are Indo-Aryan (Bengali) and Indo-Mongaloyed (Tripura, Reang, Debbarma, Jamatia, Noatia, Halam, Chakma, Mog, Kuki, Lushai and so on.) people. Besides the above said tribes, there are the Khasi, Garo, Bhutiya, Lepeha, Oraon, Munda, Santal, Bhil, Chaimal, Kunda or Kaur tribes in Tripura. There are also non tribal populations other than Bengalee like Nepali, Bihari and Assamese and others.

It is very difficult to explain about the first settlers in this region .Because the written document about the earliest human migration and movement in this region is not abundant. In all likelihood, peoples swamped here from North- East, South- East and West. The Burmese speaking people came from the south east and extended their settlement in the southern part. The Tibeto-Burman speaking people came from the North- East and settled in the North eastern hilly tracts. The Bengalee Hindus came from the west and crossed the river Meghna and settled along the narrow strip of valley.

When the Tripura community appeared here, they were by no means the first peoples to have settled themselves in this tract. But it is difficult to trace the foot prints of the first group of settlers in the successive migratory waves .Out of those early settlers, at least five communities stood out prominently. Among them, the Bengalee in the West, the Tipra in the North East, the Mogh in the South, the Reang in the South-East, and the Kuki-Halam in the East but all there five groups cannot be placed on the same footing so far as the date of establishment of their authority in Tripura is concerned .

Discovery of several copper plates used as records of land grants made by the king of the Meghna valley is very significant. But such evidences in the case of the Mogh, the Reang and the Kuki-Halam group were not prominently found and their political organization did not develop here. Due to the absence of evidences only the Bengalee and the Tripra dynasty have achieved attention.

2

TRIPURA TRIBE: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Numerically Tripura are the largest tribe of Tripura. According to 1961 census, out of total population of 1,142,005 persons in the Union Territory, 722,422 (63.26%) have Bengali as their mother tongue. Numerically other four important languages of this Union Territory are Tripura with 211,833 (18.55%) speakers, Reang with 52,933 (4.64%) speakers Meithei or Manipuri with 27,361 (1.96%) speakers and Chakma with indigenous languages of some importance in the made of Halam with 5,481 persons, Jamatia with 14522 speakers, Rupini (a dialect of Halam) with 2028 speakers, Uchai (a dialect of Tripura) with 768 speakers, Kalai (a dialect of Halam) with 2050 speakers, Mogh with 10304 speakers and Mursum (a dialect of Halam) with 4486 speakers. There were also some languages and dialects which are spoken by persons belonging to communities which have settled here atleast more than one generation ago. Among them mention may be made of Garo with 5458 speakers and Munda with 2961 speakers.

It is also to be noted that Tripura is a sub-division of Boro group of languages of Tibete-Chinese family. Jamatia, Noatia and Reang are closely allied to it. Halam belongs to Kuki-Chin group of Tibete-Chinese family. Lushai belons to central Chin sub-group of Kuki-Chin group of the same family. The Chakmas speak a corrupt form of Bengali but previously their dialect was written in Burmese script.

During the reign of Maharaja Birchandra British political agent was appointed for the first time in the year 1872. Population census was started in India in the year 1871; however the system was not prevalent in Tripura. On the request of the British political agents in the year 1875-76 approximate population has been estimated as given below:

Table-2.1. (A) POPULATION (IN NUMBER) ON THE PLAIN LAND

Category	Kailashahar	Agartala	Udaipur	Total
Hindu	1815	3540	901	6246
Muslim	2169	9518	6925	18612
Tripura (King's dynasty)	0	1581	205	1786
Manipuri	1710	4509	1007	7226
Others	0	159	0	159
Christians (MariumNagar)	0	81	0	81
Total	**5694**	**19388**	**9038**	**34120**

Table-2.1. (B) POPULATION ON THE HILLY AREA

Category	Population (in number)
Tripura	22808
Jamatia	3520
Noatia	4229
Reang	5170
Halam	638
Kuki	443
Total	**41672**

Total population of Tripura (A+B) = 75792
(Source: Administrative Report No. 134 dated 26.06.1876 of Mr. T.E. Coxhead)

After analyzing the changes of the above mentioned population in the year 1877-78 British political agent C.W. Bolton has informed about the following population scenario:

Table-2.2. (A) POPULATION ON THE PLAIN LAND

Category	Population (in number)
Hindu	6663
Muslim	19508
Manipuri	7187
Christians	119
Assamese and Gurkha	80
Mog	373
Tripura	1809
Total	**36035**

Table-2.2. (B) POPULATION IN THE HILLY AREAS

Category	Population (in number)
Tripura	31751
Jamatia	5108
Noatia	4625
Reang	6391
Halam	4955
Kuki	2898
Total	**55728**

Total population (A+B) = 91759 people

In both the case population of the hill area were estimated on the basis of approximation, household basis or on the basis of average population from the tax collector families. The scientific method of population census began in the year 1901.

Table-2.3: POPULATION IN TRIPURA IN 1901

Category	Total population (in number)
Bengali Hindu	15772
Muslim	44426
Christian (portugese)	126
Primitive Tripura	38308
Native Tripura	3011
Reang	15115
Jamatia	4910
Noatia	14437
Manipuri	13256
Chakma	4510
Halam	2215
Kuki	7547
Mog	1491
Total	**173325**

Table-2.4: TRIBAL POPULATION IN TRIPURA IN 1931

Category	Population (in number)
Primitive Tripura	77580
Native Tripura	1494
Jamatia	11090
Reang	35881
Noatia	27405
Halam	12713
Kuki	3654
Mog	5748
Chakma	8730
Total	**3, 82,450**

During 1951 the population of Noatia has been increasing in a normal way. But it was in a decreasing trend from the year 1961. In the year 1991 the population of Noatia was only five thousand, though the population of Noatia was supposed to be more than one lakhs during 1901-91. In the year 1931 where the populations of Jamatia were only 4910 person,

today they have increased to around one lakh. Similarly, the populations of Reang were only 15115 people and today they became more than one and half lakh. Despite the populations of Noatia were similar to Reang and third most populated tribe (14,437 people), they were in a decreasing phase. The reason behind this is that those who were 'Noatia' they hardly try to accept it and were using the "Tripura" title from a very long time. So, they have been mixed in the Tripura, Tripuri community. Only in Sonamura some people accepted the Noatia title. Since 95 percent of Noatia population has mixed up with other so there lays the inaccuracy. In earlier days the Kukis of Lumai hill were divided into 39 tribes then they were combined into Mizo tribe. The similar system could be visualized in Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Punjabi, and Marathi unlike some Kukis of Manipur. They refuse to be mixed in the Mizo or Kuki community and agitated under the leadership of Ruchunga Podaite, who was highly educated and has returned from America. (Shyamacharan Trpura, 2008)

A statement giving the distribution of the tribal communities in this Union Territory is furnished below:

Table-2.5: TRIBALS OF TRIPURA IN 1961

Sl No	Name of Schedule Tribe	Population		
		Persons	Male	Female
1	Bhil	69	34	35
2	Bhutia	7	6	1
3	Chaimal	50	20	30
4	Chakma	22386	11626	10760
5	Garo	5484	2801	2683
6	Halam	16298	8423	7875
7	Jamatia	24359(6.76)	12184	12175
8	Khasia	349	188	161
9	Kuki	5531	2785	2746
10	Lepcha	7	6	1
11	Lushai	2988	1484	1504
12	Mag	10524	5435	5089
13	Munda including Kaur	4409	2267	2142
14	Noatia	16010	8251	7759
15	Orang	2875	1501	1374
16	Reang	56597(15.71)	28974	27623
17	Santal	1562	873	689
18	Tripura, Tripuri or Tipera	189799 (52.71)	96926	92873
19	Uchai	766	390	376
20	**All Schedule Tribes**	**360070**	**184174**	**175896**

Source: Census of India 1961

The statement shows the three major tribal communities in Tripura were Tripuras with population of 52.71 percent of total Tribal population, followed by Reangs and Jamatias with 15.71 percent and 6.76 percent respectively according to 1961 census.

TABLE -2.6: TRIPURA'S DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES FROM 1874-75 TO 2001

Year	Total Population		Tribal Population		Percentage of Tripura Population to total Population
	Total Number	Decadla Variation (in %)	Total Number	Decadal Variation (in %)	
1874-75	74242	–	47523	–	64.00
1881	95635	+ 28.82	49915	+ 5.03	52.19
1891	137575	+ 43.85	70292	+ 40.82	51.09
1901	173325	+ 25.99	91697	+ 30.45	52.89
1911	229613	+ 32.48	111303	+ 21.38	48.47
1921	304347	+ 32.59	171610	+ 54.18	56.37
1931	382450	+ 25.63	203327	+ 18.48	52.00
1941	513010	+ 34.14	256991	+26.39	50.09
1951	639028	+ 24.56	237953	–0.07	37.23
1961	1142005	+ 78.71	360070	+ 51.31	31.50
1971	1556342	+ 36.28	450544	+ 25.12	28.95
1981	2053058	+ 31.92	583920	+ 29.60	28.44
1991	2744827	+ 34.30	853345	+ 46.14	30.95
2001	3191168	+ 16.26	993426	+16.41	31.05

Source: W.W. Hunter, p. 484

S. Deb Barma, Census Bibarani 1931; Census of India, Series 1, paper 2 of 1992, Final Population Total; A Brief Analysis of Primary Census Abstract, pp. 98-100.

Demographic changes of Tripura from 1874-75 to 2001 is shown in the table-2.6 and above chart. It is observed that, decadal growth rate of tribal population, as well as total population is neither gradually increased nor decreased. In decade like 1961, the growth rate is highest both in tribal and total population and it is respectively 51.31 and 78.71 percent. The most interesting fact is that, in 1951 growth rate of tribal population is reportedly decreased. Percentage of tribal population to total population is gradually decreased and in 1874-75 it is highest (64%). Percentage of tribal population is decreased because of migration of large number of non tribal population from Bangladesh.

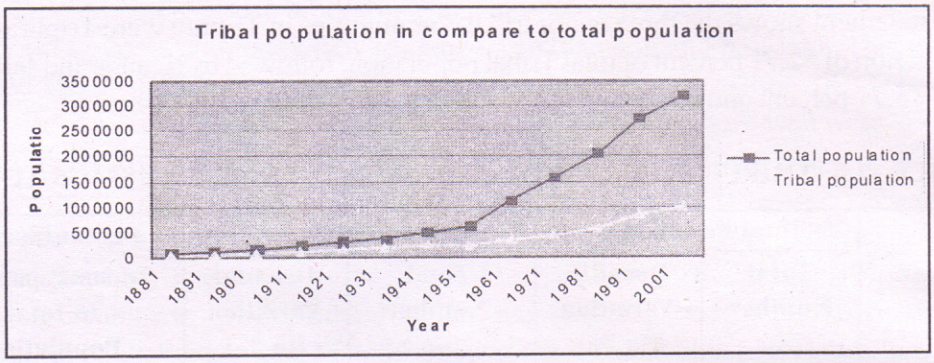


TABLE-2.7: TRIBE WISE POPULATION IN TRIPURA

Sl. No.	Name of Tribe	Census Year						
		1931	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
1	Bhil	—	41	69	169	838	1754	2336
2	Bhutia	—	19	7	3	22	47	29
3	Chaimal	—	220	50	—	18	26	226
4	Chakma	8730	7277	22386	28662	34797	96096	64293
5	Garo	2144	7352	5484	5559	7297	9360	11180
6	Halam	12713	1644	16296	19076	28969	36499	47245
7	Jamatia	11090	2764	24359	34192	44501	60824	74949
8	Khasia	—	151	349	491	457	358	630
9	Kuki	1479	2721	5531	7775	5501	10628	11674
10	Lepcha	—	5	7	14	106	111	105
11	Lushai	2175	1947	2988	3672	3734	4910	4777
12	Mag	5748	3789	10524	13273	181231	31612	30385
13	Munda, Kaur	2058	51	4409	5347	7993	11547	12416
14	Noatia	27405	1916	16010	10297	7182	4158	6655
15	Orang	979	-	2875	3428	5271	6751	6223
16	Riang	25881	8471	56597	64722	84003	111606	165103
17	Santal	735	736	1562	2222	2726	2736	2151
18	Tripura or Tipra	**79074** (41.57%)	**150971** (78.51%)	**189799** (52.71%)	**250545** (55.61%)	**330872** (56.69%)	**461531** (54.08%)	**543848** (54.74%)
19	Uchai	—	—	766	1061	1306	1637	2103
20	Unspecified	—	2218	—	36	—	—	7098
	Total	190211	192293	360070	450544	583700	853345	993426

Source: Census of India, 1961, 1971, 1981, Tripura Directorate of Census

Operation, Tripura. District Census Hand Book of 1951, Tripura. Census Bibarani of 1931, Tripura, Samendra Chandra Deb Barman.

Among the total 19 tribes, Tripura or Tripura is the major tribe of Tripura in terms of population (table-2.7). In an average Tripuras are contributing around 55 percent of the total tribal population in Tripura except in the year 1951, the percentage of Tripura tribe to other tribes was highest (78.51%) and it was lowest in 1931(41.57%)

TABLE-2.8: TRIBE WISE MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION AND SEX RATIO OF TRIPURA (1981 CENSUS)

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribes	Persons	% of total population of Tripura	Male		Female		Sex Ratio
				No.	%	No.	%	
1	Bhil	838	0.04	450	53.69	388	46.30	862
2	Bhutia	22	0.00	14	63.64	8	36.36	571
3	Chaimal	18	0.00	11	61.12	7	38.88	637
4	Chakma	34797	1.69	17966	51.63	16833	48.37	937
5	Garo	7297	0.36	3632	49.77	3665	50.23	1009
6	Halam	28969	1.41	14666	50.63	14303	49.37	975
7	Jamatia	44501	2.17	22368	50.26	22133	49.73	989
8	Khasia	457	0.02	235	51.42	222	48.58	944
9	Kuki	6801	0.87	3831	56.33	2970	43.67	775
10	Lepcha	106	0.01	49	46.23	57	53.77	1163
11	Lushai	3734	0.18	1936	51.84	1798	48.66	928
12	Mag	18231	0.89	9389	51.50	8842	48.50	941
13	Munda, Kaur	7993	0.39	4190	52.42	3803	47.58	907
14	Noatia	7182	0.35	3695	51.45	3486	48.55	943
15	Orang	5217	0.25	2670	51.17	2547	48.82	953
16	Riang	84003	4.09	42973	51.16	41032	48.84	954
17	Santal	2725	0.13	1428	52.40	1297	47.60	908
18	**Tripura or Tipera**	**330872**	**16.12**	**168334**	**50.87**	**162538**	**49.13**	**965**
19	Uchai	1306	0.06	670	51.30	636	48.70	949
20	Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	583920	28.44	297612	50.96	286308	49.04	962

Source: Census of India, 1981, Tripura. Sex wise percentages and sex ratios were calculated by researcher.*

TABLE -2.9 : TRIBE WISE MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION AND SEX RATIO OF TRIPURA (1991 CENSUS)

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribes	Persons	% of total population of Tripura	Male		Female		Sex Ratio
				No.	%	No.	%	
1	Bhil	1754	0.06	921	52.51	833	47.49	904
2	Bhutia	47	0.00	27	57.45	20	42.55	740
3	Chaimal	26	0.00	18	69.23	8	30.77	444
4	Chakma	96096	3.48	48886	50.87	47210	49.13	965
5	Garo	9360	0.33	4734	50.57	4626	49.43	977
6	Halam	36499	0.01	18462	50.58	18037	49.42	976
7	Jamatia	60824	2.20	30517	50.17	30307	49.82	993
8	Khasia	358	0.01	185	51.67	173	48.33	935
9	Kuki	10628	0.38	5451	51.29	5177	48.71	949
10	Lepcha	111	0.00	52	46.84	59	53.16	1134
11	Lushai	4910	0.17	2522	51.36	2388	48.64	946
12	Mag	31612	1.14	16242	51.38	15370	48.62	946
13	Munda, Kaur	11547	0.41	5964	51.65	5583	48.35	936
14	Noatia	4158	0.15	2148	51.66	2010	48.34	935
15	Orang	6751	0.24	3430	50.81	3321	49.19	968
16	Riang	111606	4.04	56944	51.02	54662	48.98	960
17	Santal	2736	0.09	1471	53.76	1265	46.24	860
18	**Tripura or Trpura**	**461531**	**16.73**	**234853**	**50.89**	**226678**	**49.11**	**965**
19	Uchai	1637	0.05	835	51.00	802	49.00	960
20	Unspecified	1154	0.04	563	48.78	591	51.22	1049
	Total	853345	30.94	434225	50.89	419120	49.11	965

*Source: Census of India, 1991, Tripura. * Sex wise percentages and sex ratios were calculated by researcher.*

TABLE-2.10: TRIBE WISE MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION AND SEX RATIO OF TRIPURA (2001 CENSUS)

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribes	Persons	% of total population of Tripura	Male		Female		Sex Ratio
				No.	%	No.	%	
1	Bhil	2336	0.07	1210	51.79	1126	48.21	930
2	Bhutia	29	0.00	17	58.62	12	41.38	706
3	Chaimal	226	0.00	115	50.88	111	49.12	965
4	Chakma	64293	2.01	32951	51.25	31342	48.75	951
5	Garo	11180	0.35	5613	50.20	5567	49.80	992
6	Halam	47245	1.48	23861	50.51	23384	49.49	980
7	Jamatia	74949	2.34	37542	50.09	37407	49.91	996
8	Khasia	630	0.01	342	54.28	288	45.72	842
9	Kuki	11674	0.36	5894	50.49	5780	49.51	980
10	Lepcha	105	0.00	53	50.47	52	49.53	981
11	Lushai	4777	0.14	2424	50.74	2553	53.44	1053
12	Mag	30385	0.95	15393	50.66	14992	49.34	974
13	Munda, Kaur	12416	0.38	6367	51.28	6049	48.72	950
14	Noatia	6655	0.20	3401	51.10	3254	48.90	957
15	Orang	6223	0.19	3200	51.42	3023	48.58	944
16	Riang	165103	0.51	84155	50.97	80948	49.03	961
17	Santal	2151	0.06	1189	55.27	962	44.73	809
18	**Tripura or Tipera**	**543848**	**17.04**	**275784**	**50.71**	**268064**	**49.29**	**972**
19	Uchai	2103	0.06	1032	49.07	1071	50.93	1038
20	Unspecified	7098	0.22					
Total		993426	31.13					

Source: Census of India, 2001, Tripura.

** Sex wise percentages and sex ratios were calculated by researcher.*

Table-2.11.A : DISTRICT WISE TRIPURA POPULATION

District	Male		Female		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No. (%)
West Tripura	106476	50.48	104447	49.52	210923(63.75)
North Tripura	25884	51.50	24379	48.50	50263 (15.19)
South Tripura	35974	51.62	33712	48.38	69686(21.06)
State	168334	50.87	162538	49.23	330872

Source: Census Report 1981

Table-2.11.B : DISTRICT WISE TRIPURA POPULATION

District	Male		Female		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No. (%)
West Tripura	143905	50.74	139713	49.26	283618(61.45)
North Tripura	36927	51.23	35158	48.77	72085(15.62)
South Tripura	54021	51.05	51807	49.95	105828(22.93)
State	234853	50.89	226678	49.11	461531

Source: Census Report 1991

Table-2.11.C: DISTRICT WISE TRIPURA POPULATION

District	Male		Female		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No. (%)
West Tripura	169092	50.54	165495	49.46	334587(61.52)
North Tripura	9567	51.36	9062	48.64	18629(3.43)
South Tripura	53474	50.77	51859	49.23	105333(19.37)
Dhalai	43651	51.17	41648	48.83	85299(15.68)
State	275784	50.71	268064	49.29	543848

Source: Census Report 2001

In all the census year, it is observed that, the percentage of male and female is almost same in all the district of the state (**Table-2.10.A, Table-2.10.B & Table-2.10.C**). Most of the population, belongs to Tripura tribe was habitat in West Tripura and North Tripura district. According to census report of 1981, 1991 and 2001, the percentage of Tripura population in West Tripura District was 63.75 percent, 61.45 percent and 61.52 percent respectively.

Table -2.12: DISTRIBUTION OF TRIPURA TRIBE

TRIBE		Population			Poplation 0-6 Age Group		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
All Scheduled Tribes	Total	993426	504320 (50.77)	489106 (49.23)	162772 (16.38)	82168 (50.48)	80604 (49.52)
	Rural	967997 (97.44)	491080 (50.73)	476917 (49.27)	160474	81006	79468
	Urban	25429 (2.55)	13240 (52.07)	12189 (47.93)	2298	1162	1136
Tripura etc.	Total	543848 (54.74)	275784 (50.71)	268064 (49.29)	87062 (16.01)	43858 (50.38)	43204 (49.62)
	Rural	523107 (96.19)	265166 (50.69)	257941 (49.31)	85250 (97.92)	42944 (50.37)	42306 (49.63)
	Urban	20741 (3.81)	10618 (51.19)	10123 (48.81)	1812 (2.08)	914 (50.44)	898 (49.56)

Source: Census, 2001

The table-2.12 is about on the population distribution of the Tripura Tribes. It can be observed that the rural population occupies the predominant position in the population structure. Out of the total ST population 97.44 percent people resided in the rural areas whereas 2.55 percent was the urban population. Of the total rural population of 976997 people, 50.73 percent of people were males and 49.29 percent were females. Of the total urban population 52.07 percent were males whereas 47.93 percent of populations were females. Tripura tribe comprises of 543848 people (54.74 percent of the total ST population), of which 50.71 percent were males and 49.29 percent were females, 96.19 percent resides in rural areas whereas 3.81 percent resides in the urban areas. Among the rural population 50.69 percent were males and 49.31 percent were females. On the other hand among the urban population 51.19 percent were males whereas 48.18 percent were females. The total population in the age group of 0 to 6 years comprised of 16.38 percent of which 50.48 percent were males and 49.52 percent were females. Among the total ST population 16.01 percent comprises of the Tripura tribes. Of the total population of the Tripura 97.92 percent resided in rural areas (50.37 percent of rural Tripura populations were males whereas 49.63 percent were females) whereas 2.08 percent in the urban area (50.44 percent were males whereas 49.56 percent were females).

Table-2.13 : MARITAL STATUS OF TRIPURA TRIBES

ST name	T/R/U	Age-Group	Total			Marital status											
						Never married			Currently married			Widowed			Divorced/separated		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
All Scheduled Tribes	Total	Less than 18	456,202 (45.92)	233,643 (51.21)	222,559 (48.79)	452,202 (99.12)	232,801 (51.48)	219,401 (48.52)	3,776 (0.83)	790 (20.92)	2,986 (79.08)	137 (0.03)	30 (21.88)	107 (78.12)	87 (0.02)	22 (25.29)	65 (74.71)
	Total	Less than 21	520,642	264,042	256,600	497,593	259,536	238,057	22,320	4,368	17,952	303	54	249	426	84	342
	Rural	Less than 18	447,249	229,146	218,103	443,354	228,339	215,015	3,676	757	2,919	134	30	104	85	20	65
	Rural	Less than 21	509,513	258,417	251,096	486,857	254,016	232,841	21,935	4,266	17,669	299	53	246	422	82	340
	Urban	Less than 18	8,953	4,497	4,456	8,848	4,462	4,386	100	33	67	3	0	3	2	2	0
	Urban	Less than 21	11,129	5,625	5,504	10,736	5,520	5,216	385	102	283	4	1	3	4	2	2
Tripura etc.	Total	Less than 18	248,145 (54.39)	126,970 (51.17)	121,175 (48.83)	246,057 (99.16)	126,524 (51.42)	119,533 (48.58)	1,976 (0.80)	418 (21.15)	1,558 (78.85)	77 (0.03)	17 (22.08)	60 (77.92)	35 (0.01)	11 (51.43)	24 (68.57)
	Total	Less than 21	282,097 (54.18)	143,159 (50.75)	138,938 (49.25)	270,386 (95.85)	140,982 (52.14)	129,404 (47.86)	11,400 (4.04)	2,126 (18.65)	9,274 (81.35)	150 (0.05)	23 (15.33)	127 (84.67)	161 (0.06)	28 (17.39)	133 (82.61)
	Rural	Less than 18	240,929 (97.09)	123,375 (51.21)	117,554 (48.79)	238,933 (99.17)	122,959 (51.46)	115,974 (48.54)	1,888 (0.78)	390 (20.66)	1,498 (79.34)	75 (0.03)	17 (22.67)	58 (77.33)	33 (0.02)	9 (27.27)	24 (72.73)
	Rural	Less than 21	273,108 (96.81)	138,671 (50.78)	134,437 (49.22)	261,705 (95.82)	136,576 (52.19)	125,129 (47.81)	11,098 (4.06)	2,046 (18.44)	9,052 (81.56)	148 (0.05)	23 (100)	125 (84.46)	157 (0.06)	26 (16.56)	131 (83.44)
	Urban	Less than 18	7,216 (2.91)	3,595 (49.82)	3,621 (50.18)	7,124 (98.72)	3,565 (50.04)	3,559 (49.96)	88 (1.22)	28 (31.82)	60 (68.18)	2 (0.03)	0 (0)	2 (100)	2 (0.03)	2 (100)	0
	Urban	Less than 21	8,989 (3.19)	4,488 (49.93)	4,501 (50.07)	8,681 (96.51)	4,406 (50.75)	4,275 (49.25)	302 (3.36)	80 (26.49)	222 (73.51)	2 (0.03)	0 (0)	2 (100)	4 (0.04)	2 (50)	2 (50)

Source: Census, 2001

Table-2.13 depicts a picture regarding the marital status of the Tripura tribes. It can be observed that 45.92 percent of ST population belongs to the age group of less than 18. Among them 99.12 percent of population had never married, 0.83 percent had currently married, 0.03 percent were widow and 0.02 percent of people were separated or divorced. Among the total ST population 54.39 percent of Tripura were in the age group of less than 18. Among them 99.16 percent of population had never married, 0.80 percent has currently married, 0.03 percent were widow and 0.01 percent of people were separated or divorced. 54.18 percent of Tripura were in the age group of less than 21. Among them 95.85 percent of population had never married, 4.04 percent has currently married, 0.05 percent were widow and 0.06 percent of people were separated or divorced. In the rural areas, Tripura population in the age group of less than 18 comprises of 97.09. Among them 99.17 percent of population had never married, 0.78 percent had currently married, 0.03 percent were widow and 0.02 percent of people were separated or divorced.96.81 percent of population were in the age group of less than 21. Among them 95.82 percent of population had never married, 4.06 percent had currently married, 0.05 percent were widow and 0.06 percent of people were separated or divorced.

Table-2.14: WORK PARTICIPATION

Category		Total Worker		
		P	M	F
All	Total	423851	240239 (56.68)	183612 (43.32)
	Rural	415603 (98.05)	234238 (56.36)	181365 (43.64)
	Urban	8248 (1.95)	6001 (72.76)	2247 (27.24)
Tripura etc.	Total	231508 (54.60)	133009 (57.45)	98499 (42.55)
	Rural	224922 (97.16)	128310 (57.05)	96612 (42.95)
	Urban	6586 (2.85)	4699 (71.34)	1887 (28.65)

Source: Census, 2001

Out of total 423851 workers, 56.68 percent were males and 43.32 percent were females. About 98.05 percent population was in rural areas and only 1.95 was working in urban areas. Among the total ST population 54.60 percent of people were Tripuri/Tripura comprising of 57.45 percent of males and 42.55 percent of females. The population residing in rural areas comprising of 97.17 percent, of which 57.05 percent were males and 42.95 percent were females. On the other hand urban dwellers were only 2.85 percent.

Level of literacy among Tripura tribes:

As comparable data are not available in earlier Census reports, it is not possible to indicate the trends in the matter of education for the tribal communities as a whole. In respect of some of the individual Schedule Tribes, however, information is available in the earlier Census reports. Comparable data are available in respect of five Scheduled Tribes. They are as follows:

Table-2.15: LITERACY RATES OF SCHEDULE TRIBES

Sl. No.	Community	Percentage of literates during census years				
		1911	1921	1931	1961	Remarks
1	Garo	NA	0.14	13.84	NA	Figure for other Census years are not available
2	Any Kuki Tribes	0.13	NA	NA	9.17	
3	Munda including Kaur	0.21	1.30	0.58	2.59	
4	Santal	1.06	2.13	4.35	5.12	
5	Tripura or Tippera	0.01	7.78	0.03	12.69	
6	**Total**	**1.54**	**14.92**	**18.80**	**29.57**	

Source: Census of India 1961; NA- Not available

Table-2.16: GROWTH OF LITERACY AMONG THE TRIBALS

Year	Among Scheduled Tribes		General in the State	
	Literacy Rate	Decadal growth	Literacy rate	Decadal growth
1961	10.01		20.24	
1971	15.03	5.02	30.39	6.15
1981	23.07	8.04	42.12	11.73
1991	32.25	9.18	60.39	18.27
2001	56.48	24.23	73.66	13.27

Note: In 1991 Census all children below age group of 7 have been treated as illiterate. In 1961, 1971, 1981 and 2001 Censuses all the children below 5 years were treated as illiterate. Source: Census reports 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

The table 2.16 depicts the picture of literacy rate among the Tribals in comparison to overall of literacy rate in the state Tripura. It clears that increase in literacy rate among the Tribals over the period was slower than the state unto 1991 census, but there was a rapid growth in literacy rate between in last decade (between 1991-2001).

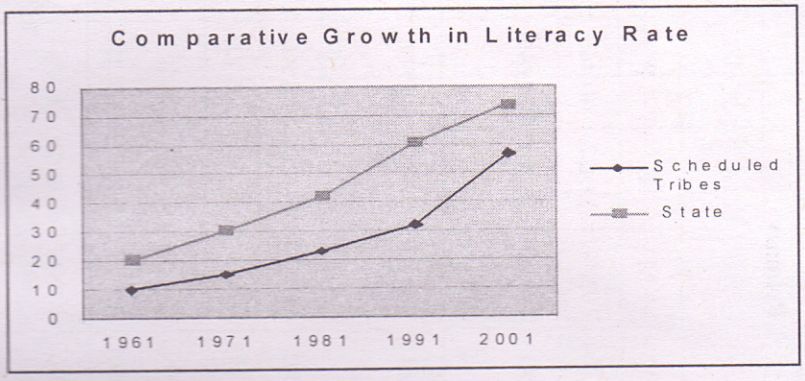


Table-2.17: LITERACY STATUS

TRIBE		Literate			Illiterate		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
All Scheduled Tribes	Total	469132 (47.22)	286953 (61.17)	182179 (38.83)	524294 (52.78)	217367 (50.48)	306927 (49.52)
	Rural	447858 (95.47)	275545	172313	520139	215535	304604
	Urban	21274 (4.53)	11408	9866	4155	1832	2323
Tripura etc.	Total	283806 (52.18)	170883 (60.21)	112923 (39.79)	260042 (47.82)	104901 (40.34)	155141 (59.66)
	Rural	266077 (93.75)	161558 (60.72)	104519 (39.28)	257030 (98.84)	103608 (40.31)	153422 (59.69)
	Urban	17729 (6.25)	9325 (52.60)	8404 (47.40)	3012 (1.16)	1293 (42.43)	1719 (57.07)

Source: Census, 2001

The table-2.17 displays the literacy status of the scheduled tribe's population in general and Tripura tribes in particular. We observe that 47.22 percent of the ST population is literate. Among them 52.18 percent Tripura are literate comprising of 60.21 percent males and 39.79 percent females. Interestingly it seen that in the rural area 93.75 percent of Tripura are literate, that comprises of 60.72 percent of males and 39.28 percent of females and only 6.25 percent Tripura are illiterate.

Table-2.18.A. : EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

ST name	T/R/U	Educational level											
		Literate without educational level			Below Primary			Primary			Middle		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
All ST	Total	11,083	6,667	4,416	178,138	104,295	73,843	150,914	92,492	58,422	84,446	52,715	31,731
	Rural	10,874 (98.11)	6,538	4,336	175,247	102,959	72,288	144,613	89,429	55,184	78,697	49,631	29,066
	Urban	209 (1.89)	129	80	2,891	1,336	1,555	6,301	3,063	3,238	5,749	3,084	2,665
Tripura etc.	Total	5,311 (47.92)	3,153 (59.37)	2,158 (40.63)	101,280 (56.85)	57,962 (57.22)	43,318 (42.18)	92,341 (61.19)	55,737 (60.36)	36,604 (39.64)	54,990 (65.12)	33,831 (61.52)	21,159 (38.48)
	Rural	5,141 (96.80)	3,043 (59.19)	2,098 (40.81)	99,017 (97.77)	56,955 (57.52)	42,062 (42.48)	87,040 (94.26)	53,202 (61.12)	33,838 (38.88)	50,157 (91.21)	31,294 (62.39)	18,863 (37.61)
	Urban	170 (3.20)	110 (64.71)	60 (35.29)	2,263 (2.23)	1,007 (44.50)	1,256 (55.50)	5,301 (5.74)	2,535 (47.82)	2,766 (52.18)	4,833 (8.79)	2,537 (52.44)	2,296 (47.51)

Source: Census, 2001

Table-2.18.B. EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

ST name	T/R/U	Educational Level														
		Matric/Secondary			Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-University/ Senior Secondary			Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree			Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree			Graduate and above		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
All ST	Total	33,990	22,736	11,254	5,221	3,900	1,321	16	15	1	278	252	26	5,023	3,862	1,161
	Rural	31,175 (91.72)	21,116	10,059	4,015	3,147	868	8	7	1	157	148	9	3,050	2,552	498
	Urban	2,815 (8.28)	1,620	1,195	1,206	753	453	8	8	0	121	104	17	1,973	1,310	663
Tripura etc.	Total	22,847 (67.27)	14,955 (65.46)	7,892 (34.54)	3,457 (66.21)	2,538 (73.42)	919 (26.58)	10 (62.5)	10 (100)	0 (0)	184 (66.19)	164 (89.13)	20 (10.37)	3,374 (67.17)	2,525 (74.27)	849 (25.17)
	Rural	20,445 (89.49)	13,598 (66.51)	6,847 (33.49)	2,446 (70.75)	1,922 (78.58)	524 (21.42)	3 (30)	3 (100)	0	92 (50)	86 (93.48)	6 (6.52)	1,724 (52.10)	1,447 (83.93)	277 (16.07)
	Urban	2,402 (10.51)	1,357 (56.58)	1,045 (43.42)	1,011 (29.25)	616 (60.93)	395 (39.07)	7 (70)	7 (100)	0	92 (50)	78 (84.78)	14 (84.78)	1,650 (48.90)	1,078 (65.34)	572 (34.66)

Source: Census, 2001

The adjusted table provides information of educational level of the scheduled tribe population. It can be observed that 2.36 percent of ST population are literate without educational level of which 47.92 percent are from Tripura tribe comprising of 59.37 percent males and 40.63 percent females (96.80 percent resides in the rural area and rest are urban dwellers) ; 37.97 percent are in the below primary level of which 56.85 percent are from Tripura tribe comprising of 57.22 percent males and 42.18 percent females (97.77 percent resides in the rural area and rest are urban dwellers); 32.17 percent have completed their primary level of education of which 61.19 percent are from Tripura tribe comprising of 60.36 percent males and 39.64 percent females (94.26 percent resides in the rural area and rest are urban dwellers); 18 percent are in the middle of which 65.12 percent are from Tripura tribe comprising of 61.52 percent males and 38.48 percent females (91.21 percent resides in the rural area and rest are urban dwellers); 7.25 percent in the secondary of which 67.27 percent are from Tripura tribe comprising of 65.46 percent males and 34.54 percent females (89.19 percent resides in the rural area and rest are urban dwellers), 1.11 percent in the higher secondary of which 66.21 percent are from Tripura tribe comprising of 73.42 percent males and 26.58 percent females (70.75 percent resides in the rural area and rest are urban dwellers), negligible personage in the non- technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree of which 62.5 percent are from Tripura tribe comprising of 100 percent males (30 percent resides in the rural area and rest are urban dwellers), 0.06 percent in the technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree of which 66.19 percent are from Tripura tribe comprising of 89.13 percent males and 10.37 percent females (50 percent resides in the rural area and rest are urban dwellers), and 1.07 percent of people are Graduate or above of which 67.17 percent are from Tripura tribe comprising of 74.84 percent males and 25.16 percent females (52.10 percent resides in the rural area and rest are urban dwellers).

3

TRIPURA TRIBE: LIFE & CULTURE

ORIGIN:

Tripura tribe originated from greater Bodo tribe. And there is no room for controversy or ambiguity over it. Because number of repute ethnographers namely N. Vasu (Social History of Kamrup), Capt. Pemborton (Jalpaiguri District Handbook), Hooker (Himalaya Journal), Beverly (Census Report), Dalton (Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal 1872), Hadgson (Miscellaneous Essays 1880), Gait (Census of India 1891), Grierson (Linguistic Survey, 1903), Sunder (Survey and Settlement of Western Duars, 1895), Buchanon. F. Hermans and Anderson studied and discussed about it. According to them "The Bodos are known with different generic names at different places. And therefore the present ethnic groups have known as Cacharis, Dimasas, Koches, Rajbansis. Meches and Tripuras living in different regions though possess some variation of socio-cultural and socio-linguistic traits they all belong to one race - the Bodos".

In reality the Tripura people never call themselves Tripura. It is Bengali people and people of different non Tripura communities only call them Tripura. The Tripura peoples and other cognate Kok Borok speaking communities like Jamatia. Reang, Uchai and Noatia and others call themselves Borok or Brao. Such a weight of evidence proves that these Tripura peoples are no other than the people belonging to the Bodos.

The Tripuras are the largest tribe of Tripura. Since the time of *Maharaja* Kalyan Manikya, the members of the royal family were given the title *"Thakur"*. They were also known as *Bara Ghariya.* The Tripuras were formerly the rulers of Tripura. They are commonly known as *"Kshatriya"*. They settled in and around Agartala and are quite advanced in education. Plain Tripuras are not like the Tripuras who are living on the hill slopes of Tripura. The upper rank of the Tripura tribe is constituted by the *Maharajas,* the princes and the *Thakurs.* Ac-cording to Omesh Saigal (1978: 93) there are 12 classes of *Thakurs,* who enjoy the higher status among the *Tripura Kshatriyas.*

The Tripuras mainly resided in West Tripura but now scat-tered all over the state. Their mother tongue is *Kok-Borok,* a Tibeto-Burman language. They are divided into two groups namely *Puran Tripura* and *Deshi Tripura.* The *Puran Tripuras* are said to be the original inhabitants of the state. They resided in Sadar Agartala town and Khowai sub-divisions.

The title of the *Puram Tripuras* is *Deb Barman.* The Puran Tripuras, belongs to the Indo-Chinese stock of Tibeto-Burman and Bodo group. They traced their descent from *Kshatriya* warriors. Their mode of living, social customs, culture, etc. are almost similar to that of the Aryan Hindu Bengalees.

According to Surendranath Debbarma the Tripura society is non-Aryan Mongoloid origin having no root of links with the Indian society. The great chunks of people that penetrated into India from China through Tibet and Burma got mixed up with the people of Tibet and Burma and adopted the religion, language and culture, thus became Tibeto-Burman in respect of ethnic identity with faint link with their parent stock or race, Chinese. These people of Tibeto-Burman who settled down in the land of Assam again got mixed with local people of Assam belonging to pre-Aryan era and were influenced by them and another phase of changes came in their social life.

The tradition and history of the Gurpai are contained in the *Rajmala*. A state record, an epic in Bengal is said to be the oldest composition in the language in existence. But as historiography was not practiced in its true sense and the data given in the Rajmala beyond the 12th century, are loosed in myths and legends.

The Deb Barmans, of Tripura belong to the Indo-Chinese stock with an admixture of Aryan blood. They however, have taken the status of Kshatriyas and claim descent from the Lunar Race. There present title 'Barman' means "Armour"- term applicable to all Kshatriyas, and their family names was 'Pha' up to 1279 A.D.-- The family has recently intermarried freely with other stocks of in India. The present members of the erstwhile ruling Deb Barmans and collaterals trace their direct descents from the legendary twelve sons of the king Trilochana and are knows as the 'Thakurs' since the time of Maha Raja Kalyan Manikya. In the recent past through commingling and inter-marriages with in the so called Tripur Kshatriyas even, persons belonging to different families have acquired this exclusive title.

The Deb Barmans of the erstwhile ruling family and Thakur families are concentrated in and around the capital town of Agartala. Their mode of living, mores and manners are similar in ethos to that of Aryan Hindus. Nevertheless in the religious observances and nuptials certain tribal worships and rituals are not only prevalent but essential. According to Sir Henry Maine the influence of the *Smriti Shastras* is almost nonexistent on what is called the law of the tribal - societies, and in many places of India the influence and wide extension of unwritten customary law is distinctly noticeable, and both these - systems of which one is the codified law based on Smritis and the other is the unwritten customary law

found widely among the tribal societies - are recognized and accepted in India the whole of the codified law of the country - that is, the law contained in the codes of Manu, and in the treatises of the various schools of commentators who have written on that code and greatly extended it - is theoretically connected together by certain ideas definitely of a sacerdotal nature, whereas the most recent observation proves that large bodies of indigenous customs have grown up independently of the codified law and comparing the written or unwritten law, it appears clearly that the sacerdotal motives which permeate the first invaded it from with out and are of Brahminical origin.

S.B.K. Deb Varman in his book 'The Tribes of Tripura' stated that the tribes of Tripura are divided into broad groups of ten communities, i.e., the Tripuras, the Deshi Tripuras, the Jamatias, the Noatias, the Riangs, the Kukis, the Maghs, the Chakmas, the Halams and the Garos. These communities are ethnically homogenous with certain variations in languages or dialects.

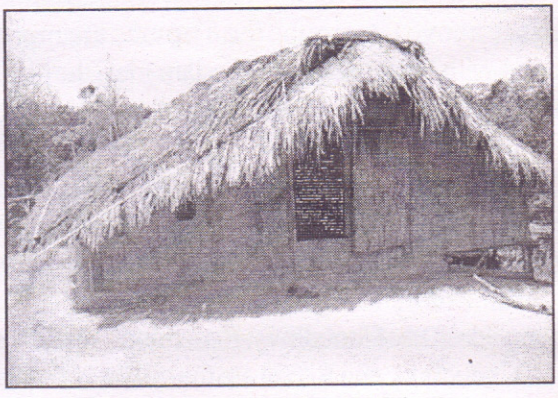
Of the above ten groups the Tripuras are more numerous and dominant. The Tripuras along with Deshi Tripuras, the Jamatias, the Noatias, and the Riangs are commonly knows as Kshatriya. Whether the status of the Kshatriyas is applicable to others than the Tripuras requires an elaborate study.

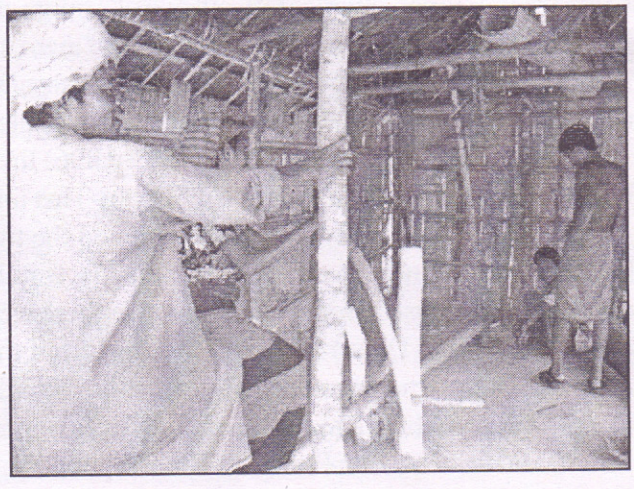
Surendra Nath Debbarma explained about the Puran Tripura and Nutan Tripura in different way. After partition of Indian subcontinent some portion of Tripura community did not come in independent India from East Pakistan (Now Bangladesh). The Tripura of Bangladesh use Choudhury, Roaza and Tripura surname. Tripura is the only generic surname and Choudhury and Roaza are the symbol of social status. In Tripura the Tripura community use Debbarma surname. They who use Tripura surname came from outside of Tripura and called Nutan Tripura or Noatia. But Noatias do not use Noatia surname. All of them use Tripura as their surname. From this it is clear that Noatia or Nutan Tripura is not separate from Tripura community. The practice of Debbarma surname was not found any ancient books of Tripura dynasty. Before Maha Raja Birchandra Manikya (1839-1896) there was no practice of Debbarma or Debbarman among the Maha Rajas of Tripura. That time they practice the title Manikya. Maha Raja Ratna Fa (1464-1467) achieved the title Manikya from Nawab of Gour Sultan Ruknuddin Barbak Sah (1445-1476). But the reliability of this fact has some controversy. Because before Ratna Manikya there were two other Maha Raja named Maha Manikya and Dharma Manikya. Apart from this controversy the Maha Rajas used Manikya surname from Ratna Manikya 1464 to the Maha Raja Ishanchandra (1861) i.e. 397 years. Maha Raja Birchandra Manikya used Debbarma surname in the letter which was written to the Rabindra Nath Tagore. From

HOUSING PATTERN

Gairing

Nok





Dingi

where he got this surname it is no doubt create some curiosity. Before the creation of Tripura dynasty, in largest Tripura including Chittagong, Noakhali, Kumilla and Tripura Hill Tracts there was a dynasty of Barman and Deb Maha Rajas. They called themselves Khatriya. As per the written documents of *Purana* and *Maha Bharata* the Tripura Rajas were the ancestor of Chandra Bansha. As the Tripura are the ancestor of Chandra and Khatriya, Maha Raja Bir Chandra Manikya used Debbarman surname and it is historically fact. The Puran Tripura community use Debbarma surname because they reside in the capital and adjacent to capital and also they are the nearest relatives or relatives by marriage of the Royal family.

Shyamacharan Tripura in his article "Itihaser Aloke 'Tripura' Upadhidharider Atit o Bartoman" explained and explored interesting facts about Tripura and Debbarma. According to him, the number of scheduled tribes, i.e., 19 tribes is wrong. It should be 12 in number because Tripura, Noatia, Jamatia, Reang, Uchoi, Koloi, Rupini and Murasing can be included in Tripura/Tripuri/Tipra community. Because their linguistic, cultural and historical background is more or less same. All of them came from 'Borok' community.

In Constitution 342(1) Act Tripura/Tripuri/Tipra are those who reside only in Sadar and Khoai Sub-Division. In the time of Maharaja Radha Kishore, the people who lived in these areas and whose mother tongue was Kok-Borok were used Tripura or Tring surname. After the period of Maharaja Radha Kishore they changed their surname as Debbarma title. Debbarma title was sold by five rupees silver coin from the royal dynasty of Maharaja Bir Bikram. Anybody could purchase Debbarma title on the day of Hosom-Bhojon. Though their title is Debbarma they belong to Tripura community. In the Constitution who is Noatia also used Tripura Surname. But the writer of *Rajmala* Sri Kailas Chandra Sinha and Census Officer Soumendra Chandra Debbarma in 1931 placed them separately in the census. Noatia word derived from the dynasty of Maharaja Birchandra. Before that period they were known as Tipra. In the third chapter of Rajmala written by Kailash Chandra Sinha, it was described that Noatia are the crossed people between Tipra and Mog. It is also true that some Burmese influences exists in the Noatias culture especially in the construction of 'Tong Ghor' and some surname like Roaja, Pomang, Taimang are in Burmese language. But there is strong reason for that. Because the southern border of the Tripura State is adjacent of Chittagong and Arakan and that's why there is a scope of acculturation among them.

CLAN :

According to Pravanshu Tripura the Tripura community divided into 36 dafa or clan. These are 1. Gurpai, 2. Reang, 3. Khali, 4. Jamatia, 5. Naitong, 6. Kewa, 7. Kema, 8. Dendak,

9. Gabing, 10. Aslong, 11. Tongbai, 12. Anok, 13. Fatong, 14. Garjong, 15. Khakulu, 16. Koloi, 17. Mokchak, 18. Muiching, 19. Uchi, 20. Gaigra, 21. Beri; 22. Rukkini, 23. Molsom, 24. Hapang, 25. Harbang, 26. Bongcher, 27. Bong, 28. Jantong, 29. Charai, 30. Dampa, 31. Mongbai, 32. Halam, 33. Koli, 34. Murashing, 35. Makhra and 36. Maipala.

Now the Tripura community constituted with 21 dafas in Tripura. These are- 1.Naitong, 2. Anok, 3. Khali, 4. Kewa, 5. Aslong, 6. Dendak, 7. Garjong, 8. Tongbai, 9. Mongbai, 10. Bilok, 11. Kema , 12.Totaram, 13.Fatung, 14. Khaklu, 15. Harbang, 16. Charai, 17. Hapang, 18. Gabing, 19. Gaigra, 20. Masbeng and 21.Saka Rupni.

The Tripuras are sub-divided into 12 *Haddas* (groups) accord-ing to their types of work which they were entitled to perform in the *Darbar* of the earlier *Maharajas.* These are: Bachhal, Siuk, Koatia, Daityasing, Hujuria, Ciltia, Apiya, Chhatratuiya, Deorai or galim, Subenarayan, Sera and Julai. At the end of *Maharaja's* rule all these *Huddas* disappeared except galim to perform *Ker and Kharchi pujas.* The Julais are again sub-divided into eleven sub-groups depending on their type of work in a house hold. Such as: Das Paiya, Manarai, Totarai, Mamiplaksa, Maichha-plaksa, Golchhari, Chelargrai, Machharai, Adrai, Jitrai and Suikasa.

There were several titles in the Tripura community. Till now some are exist. The titles are-

1. Manikya- It is only for the Maharaja.
2. Jubaraj
3. Thakur
4. Bakshi
5. Narayan
6. Naran (Head of the society; status immediately after the King)
7. Hazari
8. Baroa (Assistant of Achai/ Priest)
9. Kharatia
10. Sardar
11. Sena
12. Nazir
13. Ray
14. Chaudhury OR Chakdhiry
15. Roaza (Head of the Village)
16. Taimang (Assistant of Pomang)
17. Pomang (Head of the Council/ Roaza)

18. Dabeng/Damai
19. Dawa (who beat Dram)
20. Dewan

Among Tripura community there are several occupational surnames. These are:

1. Anok (Fisherman of Emperor)
2. Chhatratuia (Umbrella holder of the Emperor)
3. Daiching or Deityasing (Body gourd of Emperor)
4. Maypala (Rice collector for Emperor)
5. Koaituya (Beetle leaves collector for Emperor)
6. Mudi (Businessman)
7. Chantai (Royal Priest)
8. Galim (Helping hand of Royal Priest)
9. Seleng and Jalai (Servant)
10. Naran (Administrator)

PHYSICAL FEATURE:

The Tripuras are Mongoloid in origin by the anthropological judgment. The Tripuras are short to below medium statures, with a round head shape and a moderately broad nose, fair complexion. Their hairs are straight. In the ABO blood group system, they show a higher incidence of gene A than gene B, and have a reduced gene O frequency, which is the general trend in north-east India.

FOOD HABIT:

As food is a basic think of all living organisms, the preparation technique is an important step to meet the nutritional requirement. Many vegetables may be eaten as raw, while majority needs to cook. Preparation of vegetables and other foods is essential to ensure good nutrition, more palatability and pleasing in appearance so that it becomes edible. Cooking helps to soften food materials and absorption rather than results from raw foods. The method of food preparation is a part of culture of the specific region. Naturally each region adopts their method, which may differ from one region to other. Sometimes their own culture may be influenced by the other neighboring or by the other communities within the same region. In Tripura different tribal communities live together in different regions. They collect various edible forest products and vegetables from the plains. Tribals cook these vegetables by applying their own special technique of an individual community. Thus

with same vegetables it is possible to provide innumerable dishes. What makes eating a pleasure? Although different tribal communities make their unique dishes in various ways, but their basic thing is same in majority of the communities except their naming. The special characteristics of Tripura tribes are to prepare their dishes without oil using minimum spices. They like to boil their foods on burning charcoal or steam by taking the vegetable in a hollow-bamboo or by wrapping with some leaves like turmeric. In some preparation they use 'chakhui' (alkali water) which is prepared by applying their own special method. The most of the dishes tripuras use berman (dry-fish) or akran to increase the taste. Tripuras prepare different types of dishes-

1) Mui chakhui:-

This is a special kind of delicious preparation of different vegetables and dry fish (akran or berman) in chakwi/ chakhui (alkali water or kharpani). To prepare chakhui Tripuras burn dry leaves of bamboo and banana, seasame plant, mustard plant, stem and shoots of bamboo etc. the burntash is taken in a specially prepared basket called 'chekhok' in kokborok. The basket is hanged from a suitable support and below it a container is kept to collect the extract of ashes. Now water is poured slowly just above the ash so that water bathe the whole ash. This extract is collected in the container, which is known as chakhui. Chakhui is mixed with vegetables for the preparation of Mui chakhui. Vegetables like mui (bamboo shoots), laifong (young banana stem), radish, bean (Sobai), kokleng (a kind of fruit vegetable) can be used for mui (curry) chakhui. To prepare this dish, vegetables are cut into pieces of moderate size. These vegetables are boiled in chakhui along with dry fish, green chillies, common salt etc. Sometimes they also use oil or meat of Wog (wahan) to increase the taste of mui chakhui. Finally the powder of unboiled rice is added as a thickening agent of bowel.

2) Chakhui chaprang / Chakhui chatang:-

It is a popular and teasty preparation of the Tripura tribes in which they use previously sun-dried vegetables in chakhui (alkali water) along with flavouring agents. Initially the dried vegetables are soaked in water for sufficient time to soften the same. These soft vegetables and other ingredients like akran (dry fish), ground chillies, garlic, salt etc. are boiled in chskhuli until the preparation became semi-fluid in nature. In this dish ginger stem and leaves, turmeric and other flavour leaves, are also used to increase palatability of the dish. Vegetables used in this dish are muia, khamka (solanum torvum) muituyasha (stem of arum), radish etc. Sometimes the Tripura tribes dry these vegetables in sum to use the same during off seasons.

3) Chakhui kuthung:-

This is a preparation of raw vegetables, dry fish, chillies, ginger and salt. They use all these ingredients as raw and mix with alkali water (chakhui). They do not use any oil and onion but use ginger, coriander leaf, radish, *centella asiatica*.

4) Egwi / Mugoi:-

It is a type of preparation in which Tripuras cut the vegetable into suitable size and mix it with berman (moistured dry fish), onion, chilies and salt. By adding little amount of oil, the mixture is wrapped up with awtwi bwlai Sudui (turmeric leaves) and is placed inside the burning charcoal for sufficient time. This type of food contains a special flavour absorbing from the turmeric leaves. Small fishes (aagura), meat (wahan), khamka (solanum) etc. can be eaten in this process.

5) Hantali:-

This is another type of dish where all the vegetables are boiled with other ingredients in a suitable vessel by covering it with a lid. The sliced vegetables are mixed with dry fish, chillies, salt etc. and is boiled the same until all the final stage some flavoring agents like Bana (coriander leaves), kumsani (a kind of spice leaf) etc. are applied to increase the taste of the dish. When boiling is completed, they mix the ingredients property and make a semi-solid condition. Vegetables like muia, hukni chakumra bosolok/ bosok (tender twig of pumpkin) etc, which are mainly grown during shifting cultivation or Huk are used in this dish.

6) Mosor-olmani:-

It is a simple teasty dish of charcoal- boiled vegetables along with dry chilies and occasionally with less amount of oil. To make this food, the vegetables and dry chilies are boiled in the burning charcoal. Sometimes they boil small fish in the same manner to use it in the dish. After desecalling the vegetables (if necessary they mix all the ingredients like vegetables, chilies, fish, onion, salt and little amount of oil if necessary (in case of brinjal and potato) and make it into a paste form. This type of dish can be prepared with the help of vegetables like brinjal, potato, batema, centella asiatica etc.

7) Gudok:-

This is a very popular and delicious kind of dish among the Tripuras of Tripura. For this special dish, they use hollow internodes of fresh bamboo with one side open. All the vegetables are cut into small fine pieces and are mixed properly with dry fish, green chilies and salt but without oil. Now the mixture is put inside the hollow bamboo and the open end of the bamboo is closed with banana leaves or turmeric leaves. The filled bamboo is put

inside the burning charcoal to boil the ingredients. Finally, a uniform paste is made by repeatedly driving a suitable bamboo stick inside the bamboo. Occasionally Tripuras prefer to use small fishes like small fishes to increase the taste vegetables like radish, bean, and musa acuminate. Raw turmeric and solanum etc. are used in single or combined for this dish. With this process, the food value of used vegetables is not deteriorated since the closed hollow bamboo acts as a pressure cooker. This is now became very common dish for other tribes as well as among the non-tribals in the state.

DRINK :

Drinking habit is a second nature of Tripuras. Wine is not taken as social reality of Tripuras. They never buy or take wine from market. The wine, chuak as they call, is prepared by women folk. Min folk are tabooed to prepare wine or country liquor. The liquor is sometimes used for both religious and social purposes. They have customary practice to offer wine in the worship or entertaining guests of respectable position.

Smoking is very common to Tripuras, men women. For smoking they use two types of Hookahs (hubble-bubble) which they call 'Daba'. There are Bengali Hookahs and Tripura Hookahs. Bengali Hookah is used by well-to-do Tripuras-while the latter is commonly used by the common Tripuras. The Tripura Hookah is made of bamboo. They also smoke Bidi. The Tripuras also have the habit of chewing pan and supari (Betel leaf and areca nut) they buy from the market.

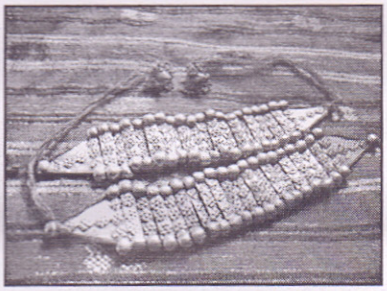
SETTLEMENT PATTERN:

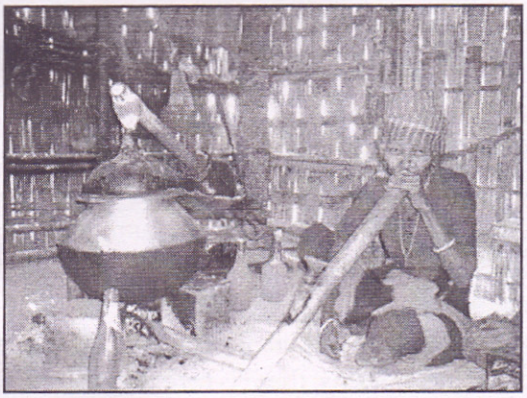
Except the dwellers in the plains generally Tripuras live in a 'Nok-chuk' (tong) or pile house on hill tops and hill slopes in a group. They construct their houses five to six feet high from the ground in order to escape from the attack of wild animals. In the plains and in the foot hills Puran Tripura's houses are made similar to that of the Bengalees. They live in a small group of 5 to 30 families in their selected place known as *'Kami'* or *'Parah'* which usually bear the name of their *Sardars* or Headman. The ground, just below the hut, is fenced off and used to keep domestic animals like hens, cattle, pigs, etc. The hut of the Headman or the *Sardar* of the *Parah* hamlet is situated among them in t e middle part. Each family which is known as Khana lives in a separate hut.

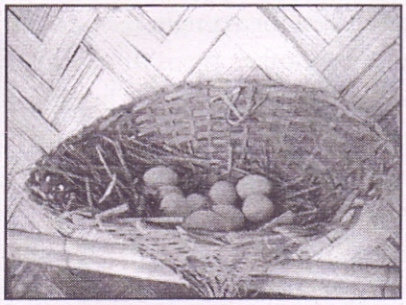
FAMILY STRUCTURE:

They have both nuclear and extended families, but the number of the nuclear ones is increasing. Inheritance follows the rule of male equigeniture while the eldest son succeeds to his father's authority. The Tripura women collect fuel, fodder and drinking water for

LIFE AND LIVELIHOOD







their families. They also take part in economic, social, ritual, religious and political activities, and contribute to the family income.

OCCUPATION:

In the past *Hook* (slash and burn cultivation or shifting cultivation or Jhum) was the primary occupation of the Tripura. *Gharchuk-ti,* a kind of house tax, is levied to the *Hook-Chanai* (shifting cultivators). Previously their Roaza (Headman) was to allot the *Hook-lambi (jhum* area) for each house owner. They are now mostly engaged in settled cultivation, with the continuation of the old practice. Their main crops are: paddy, maize, cotton, cucumber, pumpkin, gourd, jungle potato, etc. Agriculture is their main source of livelihood. The crop cultivated in three types of land, namely a) Upland, b) Intermediate land and, c) Low land. Sometimes the Tripuras go out for hunting expedition. Fishing is also done by them. Besides cultivation, they earn their livelihood as wage labourers or as rickshaw-pullers. Sometimes they sell firewood. According to the 1981 census, 34.76 per cent of them were workers. Of these workers, 59.63 per cent are cultivators, 32.90 per cent were agricultural labourers, 0.75 per cent was engaged in Livestock, forestry, etc. and the remaining 72 per cent was engaged in other jobs.

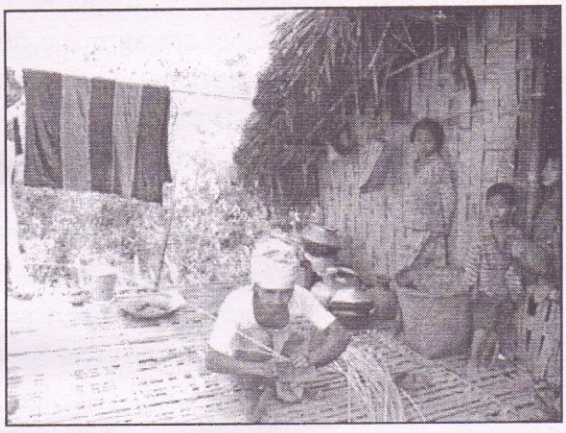
MARRIAGE:

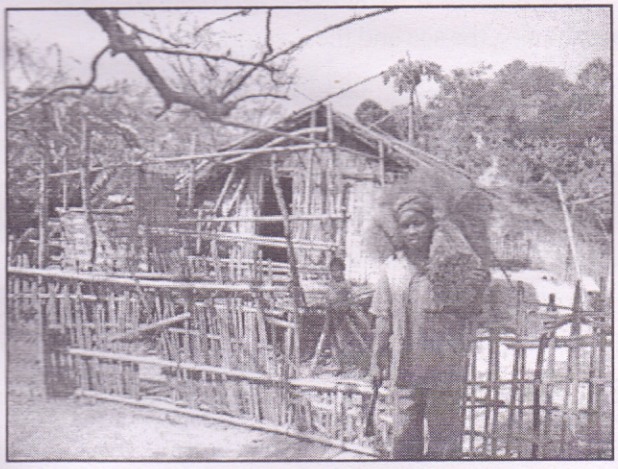
The Tripura are divided into a number of exogamous lineages. They practice adult marriage and are monogamous. Among them three types of marriages are there (a) Khogwi Kaijakmani, (b) Kok Swngwi Kailaimani and (c) Chamrwi Kamani/Chamrwi Omor. In all these 3 (Three) type of marriages the Achai (Priest) perform all the Rituals and finally tie the knot as husband and wife. Besides this the Achai also perform all sort of rituals and ceremonies in the Tripura Community. The first one is by mutual consent between the boy and the girl. For this, there is no elaborate ritual for their marriage. A feast is given to the friends and relatives. The second type of marriage is performed through negotiation be-tween the parents of the boy and the girl. In the third type of marriage the groom used to stay in in-law house for a certain period of time which may some time for whole life after marriage. There were other types of marriage named elopement and marriage by Service is the modes of acquiring mates. In earlier days, the prospective bridegroom had to stay for one year in the house of the bride before his marriage and to extend his assistance in agricultural activities of the bride's house. Now it is simplified by paying bride-price in cash. Widow Remarriage and divorce are allowed. Generally, the Tripuras live in a nuclear family. They practice monogamy. Few rich Tripuras occasionally practiced polygamy. Cross-cousin marriage and levirate are not allowed. Vermilion and bangles are the symbols of marriage for the women. They pay dowry both cash and kind. The rule of residence is patrilocal. Either the husband or the wife can seek divorce on grounds of adultery, maladjustment

LIFE AND LIVELIHOOD

Weaving

Bamboo Craft Making





Minor Forest Products Collection

impotency and some other reasons. Children can stay with either the mother or the father after the divorce. The remarriage of widows, widowers, and male and female divorcees is permitted. A widower can marry his deceased wife's younger sister.

RELIGION:

Tripuras are under Hindu inspiration. But they were previously *animist.* They had their tribal religion modified by Hinduism. The *Chantais* (the Tripura high priests) and the Deodais are regarded as the custodians of the Tripura religion and still occupy as exalted a position in society as the Brahmins in Hindu society.

Majority of the tribes in Tripura - the Tripuras, Reangs, Jamatia, Noatias and Halams - are Hindus and practice all the Hindu religious rites. The Halam and the Noatias are generally the followers of the Sakti Cult, but most of the people belonging to the Kalai and Rupini sections of the former tribe follow Vaishnavism. The form of worship practiced by them is same as that of Hindus, but they are animistic, and believe in the existence of God in all elements of nature. All places are holy as they are the seats of either good or bad spirits. The appeasement of the spirit is necessary so that people are saved from a calamity in the form of failure of crop, famine, flood, or epidemic.

The following are the names of various gods worshipped by the Tripuras and other major tribes of the state.

1. Matai-garja : The supreme deity of Tripura is identified with Siva Mahadev. The word Matai means God and Katar mean great or supreme.
2. Lam-Pra : The twin deity of sky and sea. Lam means sky or earth and Pra means sea or water.
3. San-Grama : Deities personifying the sky, the sea and the mountains.
4. Tuima or Ganga : is especially worshipped in the month of Agrahayana. Tuima means water-mother or water-goddess.
5. Mailu-ma or the goddess of corn is identified with Sri or Lakshmi.
6. Khuluma or the goddess of cotton plant.
7. Buracha or the god who is worshipped specially to cure illnesses.
8. Bani-rao and Thari-rao - sons of Burha-cha.
9. The seven goddess of witchcraft.
10. The two brothers Goraiya and Kataiya worshipped on the last day of the Hindu year (chaitra sankranti).

GOD AND GODDESSESS AND RELIGIOUS BELIEFS:

The religious beliefs and outlook of Tripuras are based on tradition. Like most of the tribals in other parts of the country their religious belief concerns with the supernatural world. Particularly, to overcome calamity or sufferings, they started to worship the deities or spirits. The religious beliefs are influenced to same extent by the Hindu mythology. The concept of supernatural being is also similar to a certain extant. As for instance the soul or Atma and its appearance, shape etc. can not be distinguished. Among them the magical or tantric activities are prevalent. In this present era of science also many of the Tripuras possess the superstitious outlook. The urbanized Tripuras are to some extent influenced by their neighboring Bengalee Hindus especially in religious outlook. Again, now-a-days it is noticed that a section of the Tripuras have leaned forward towards Christianity with great enthusiasm. Tripuras believe in a good number of deities, males and female. The deities have great influence on their mental life. Among the deities some are taken to be benevolent while some are believed to be malevolent. The malevolent deities or spirits are held to wreak havoc to both mental' and physical life and therefore Tripuras are very careful to appease the hostile deities by way of sacrificing animals and birds. There is no idol or image for the deities. They use some symbol made of bamboo frame which are purely animistic in character. Some deities are conceptually parallel to the Hindu deities. The absence of idol or image for deities may be attributed to the fact that the Huk cultivators had not developed the technique of clay -modelling and stone carving nor had they conceived any idea of the forms or shapes of their deities.
The following are the deities of their own--

Benevolent deities:-

i) Matai / Matai Garja and Matai Ganjama: -
Matai Garja is the supreme deity and Matai katarma is his consort. These deities are worshipped for the enhancement of prosperity and security. They are worshiped house hold wise or community wise. For these deities a goose is required to be offered; sometime he-goat is also offered in case of a promise. Along with this offering banana, undried rice, vermilion, batal leaf and nut etc, are required. This worship takes place the house. Matai Garja is parallel to Lord Siva of Hindus.

ii) Tuima / Tuibukma: -
Goddess of water and parallel to the Ganges of Hindu pantheon. This deity is worshipped as a household Goddess as well as village Goddess as a precautionary measure against the attack of pox, cholera etc. They worship the Tuima deity on the river. As the water helps

to speed the disease so they worship the Goddess of the river not to contain the disease. To worship the deity one he-goat or one buffalo is-needed as offering.

iii) Mailoma:-
Goddess of paddy and other crops and is parallel to Goddess Laxmi of Hindus. Mailoma is the Goddess of fortune, wealth and prosperity.

iv) Kholoma:-
Mailoma and *kholoma* are Goddesses of cotton and prosperity. These two deities are household deities. Two fowls are sacrificed for these two deities as offering during this worship. Inside the house the deities are worshipped.

v) Hachukma matai:-
Goddess of hills and mountains, parallel to parvati Mata, consort of Lord Siva, resident of the Kailash Mountain of the Himalayas. Hachukma Motai is worshiped for the welfare of the people. She is worshipped on the hills by ochai on behalf of the community or village.

vi) Nakchhumatai:
The guardian of homestead, a female deity, Nakchumotai be worshipped at homestead to this deity a fowl or a pig of any size is needed. After the worship, the cooked meat is offered to the deity. There after the meat is eaten by the ochai and his helper 'Barue' along with the family member of the household.

vii) Sangrama:
Sangrama (Husband of Tuima) is the God of wealth and prosperity. If any member of a family suffers very frequently from diseases and illness then the worship of the Sangrama deity takes place to overcome the sufferings. It is a household deity. At the courtyard of the house the Sangrama deity is worshipped. For this deity two fowls are required as offerings. In want of fowls, this puja or worship can be performed with two eggs also.

viii) Kalea- Garia:-
Gods of success. Every year in the first week of Vaishaka (April) these two deities are worship individually or collectively. They are the God of agriculture and crops. Kalea and Garia deity is more prominent and worshipped as the God of crops and good harvest in the Huk cultivation. Garia dance is performed while Garia worship is performed. When the Gods are worshiped jointly it called 'Bonike'.

ix) Akhatra and Bikhitra/ Lampra:-

They are the sons of the Motai Katar and Motai Katarma. The two deities are jointly named as 'Lampra'. These two deities are worshipped in Tripura community in the beginning of all social and religious ceremonies. They are the Gods of sky and sea. They are worshipped for the well being of the society.

x) Sakal matai:-

This is considered as God of health. In the last part of Magh or in Falgun (January February) this deity is worshipped deity and it is worshipped Seakale / Seakale matai is a household deity and it is worshipped in the courtyard with different types of cakes prepared with oil and without oil along with other offerings. In the evening a he-goat is sacrificed inside the house to the deity. It protects the family members from the evil eye of the evil spirits.

xi) Kharchi matai:-

The worship of fourteen Gods and Goddess all being Brahman cal ones is called kharchi puja or 'Chaturdesh Devta puja' (worship of fourteen Gods and Goddess). They are Lord Siva (Hara), Goddess Durga (Uma), Lord Vishnu (Hari), Laxmi (Ma), Kumar, Ganesa, Bani, Sikhi, Abdhi, Kshama, Himadri, Bidhi, Ganga, Kama. The king of Tripura was the founder of this worship.

xii) Ker puia:-

It is a presiding deity of both individual and community life of mass people royal family. It is performed either on Tuesday or Saturday after days of the end of week-long kharchi matai. It is performed within fortified area. Nobody is allowed to go out or enter during the worship for the period of one day and two nights. Absolute serenity and solitude are a must to be maintained for the worship. It brings well- being and prosperity for the whole community.

xiii) Katharok:-

When the *principal deities* namely *Sukundrai* and *Mukundrai* are combinedly worshipped are called katharok.

Malevolent deities:-

The following deities are named as malevolent in the Tripura society. All these deities are worshipped as household deities related with the persons concerned.

i) Burasa:-

A made deity stands for diseases. When a household member, especially the children cry

incessantly from severe pain or fever it is believes that the 'Burasa' Matai has caused this disease. In order to cure the patient they worship this Matai (deity) with two black fowls along with two eggs. The worship of this deity takes place outside the village.

ii) Chhakaljook:
The guardian deity of witches. To be cured the illness cause by the witches the *chhakaljook* deity is worshipped. Cooked meat of the tortoise and pork are offered to this deity as offering. The chhakaljook is worshipped outside the village. She is a female.

iii) Haichukma OR Hachukma:
A female deity. She is the wife of 'Burasa'. She rules over animals and forests. The Tripuras believe that when any domesticated animal is lost, they pray to this deity to get back the animal. If this deity is promised worship, she gives back the domestic animal lost. The deity is worshipped in the jungle with two black fowls or a pig of any size.

iv) Thoomnairok and Banirok:-
As these two deities are called the messengers of death news, they are worshipped to keep them in good humour. He or she goats along with two chickens or two eggs are required as offerings in the courtyard. For Banirok two fowls or two geese are needed to offer. The Banirok deity is worshipped in the jungle.

REBIRTH:-

Belief in rebirth also exists among the Tripuras. They believe that a man after his death takes birth again. But re-birth takes place in different manner. If a person during his life time, performs good deeds and leads a pious life then his next birth would be human. On the other hand if a man does bad deeds during his life time then after death he would take birth as a best or animals.

RITUALS:

Tripuras practice several rituals and pujas from the birth to death. After completion of five months of pregnancy, they perform *Tal Bak Lai* puja. They perform Labakhya puja for the well being of mother and child after completion of ten month of pregnancy and at the time of delivery. They observe a period of pollution after the birth of a baby. Their major childhood rituals are naming the child and the feeding of rice for the first time. An adolescent ceremony for the girls is observed. Marriage rituals and the nuptial ceremony are performed at the bride's and the bridegroom's residences, respectively. Both the families arrange separate marriage feasts at their respective houses. The dead are cremated and death

pollution is observed for twelve days. Obsequies are performed on the thirteenth day. After completion, the crematory is washed and swept and Tulshi plant or basil is planted. An earthen lamp is lighted and sacramental offering of cooked rice and meat is made for seven days to the manes.

DRESS:

Women make their garments from hand woven fabrics. They use loin-loom for this. Their garments are *Rinai (Pachhra) and Risa* and *Saris.* The females wrapped round their body up to their ankle with a skirt. They use blouse or *Risa* (*Ri*-cloth, *Sha*-small) *to* cover their upper part of body. The men wear pant, shirt or Takbarak kubai, pagri or khuruksa, Ritrak or sal and small *dhotis.* The *Rinai* which wear unmarried girls is called *Rinai Chongrong*. After puberty or adolescent girls wear *Risa Sabangi.* After marriage they do not wear this. They make Rinai and Risha with very beautiful and different design. In Tripura dialect design is called Ata or Ri-ochai. There are various types of design. These are -

1. Angi
2. Thaipalabar
3. Kukdula
4. Salbangi
5. Khumtaibar
6. Naguikarang
7. Kuaifang
8. Amingyapai
9. Taksamakal
10. Raisak
11. Kaisling
12. Khelangbar
13. Bergala
14. Khanggrai makal
15. Rai-re
16. Rai suk rai
17. Nalba
18. Naldak
19. Amingyapai
20. Magar bamthai
21. Takhumtoi or Takhum butui
22. Handu giri or Handigiri
23. Biring fang

24. Kerangsa
25. Thaibai
26. Gurjungfang
27. Ganglakal
28. Khakulukal
29. Chamithingbar
30. Khaisingthui
31. Kalphu
32. Parijabumul
33. Milokbar etc.

The weaving equipments are -

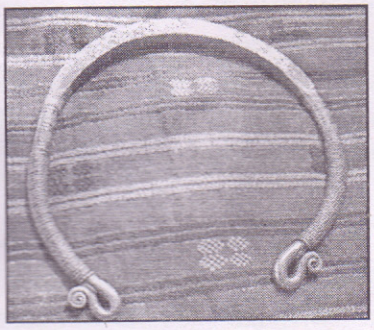
1. Sipa
2. Bouchuk
3. Beske
4. Rachampi or Rachami
5. Rouna wasa or Nal wasa
6. Sara
7. Khongkung
8. Ri-khrag
9. Bumwasa
10. Sing giliwasa
11. Soram
12. Khanaine
13. Ri-taktui
14. Sole
15. Yak-kathan.
16. THURI, etc

ORNAMENTS:

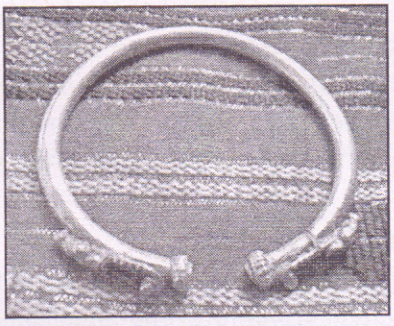
The Tripuras are very fond of jewellery and ornaments. Women like silver made ornaments. They keep their hair long. Usually those are made of silver, silver- coins, beads and seeds of a species of plantain known as 'Ramkala'. They take much care in embellishing their chignons with different varieties of flowers like Lily of the valley, cock's-comb, hibiscus and marigold. In the past and even today they wear Suram one type of chain in their hair. They wear in hand kunchi, balakhur; in nose balbali, nakfu or Banle and in waist chanduk.

They wear different types of necklace like chandrahar, chandrabati, shikal, loig, rangbag or ramatang etc. They wear in their ears Wakum or Earring, Taiya, Dheri, Narbak, Khunjuli

TRADITIONAL ORNAMENTS



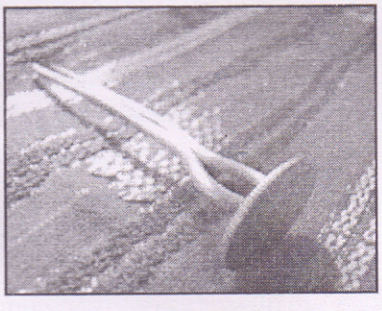
Anchili



Bala-Kharu

Chandrahar

Rangtamag



Sangi

Suram

lalang or Buchung bathai etc. Only unmarried girls wear Khunjuli lalang or Buchung bathai. Mandoli, Bangri, Mathia, Bangri uachik wear in their hands like bangles. In anklets they wear Yaitam and Kharus or Benki. They wear Tal and Bahu in the arms.
Unmarried girls wear Sanghai Shikal and Makhri and married women wear Sanghai in their hair. Murang is another thing that the Tripura women wear in their hairs and it also used in weaving garments. After marriage women cannot wear Sanghai Shikal, Makhri and Nakful. But widow and divorcee women can wear these again.

LANGUAGE:

The Tripura dialect which is known as Mrung belongs to Austro-Asiatic (Tibeto-Burman) groups which comprise kuki-chin languages of the eastern India. The following are the 20 principal languages of the Tibeto- burman group (1) Cachari or Bodo (2) Garo, (3) Tripura (4) Tibetan or Bhutia (5) Gurung, (6) Murmi, (7) Newar,(8) Lepcha, (9) Miri (10) Aka, (11) Mishi, (12) Dhimal, (13) Kanawari dialects (14) Mikir (15) Singhpho (16) Nega dialects (17) Kuki dialects (18) Burmese (19) Khyeng and (20) Manipuri. The languages is included in the above group have not both a cerebral and dental of the sounds, but not of the sonants. Others have both.

Tripura language has no alphabets of its own. Now it is written in Bengali alphabets and Roman scripts. Most of the Tripuras can speak and understand Ben-gali language. The common language of Tripuras and Debbarma's is Kokborok though there are some dissilarities in dilects in their day to day life. Some are as follows :

Sl.No.	English	Tripura	Debbarma
1	Waist	Bachang	Bwchang
2	Foot	Yathoi, Yakung	Yatheng
3	Heart	Bakha	Bwkha
4	Leg	Yathoi /yakung	Yateng
5	Blood	Thui	Thwi
6	Shirt	Gubai/Kubai	Kutai
7	Sheet	Ri-tarak/Ri-trak	Ri-tuku
8	Pocket	Dugiri	Sola
9	Uncle	Totoi	Pia
10	Unti	Nonoi (Anoi)	Pae
11	Grand father	Chu-chu/Chu	Thaku / Thagu (Da-bura)
12	Grand Mother	Chochoi/Choi	Nana
13	Elder sister	Boi /Boboi	Bai
14	Son-in-law	Chamiri	Chamari

Sl.No.	English	Tripura	Debbarma
15	Door	Duar	Dogar
16	Window	Tailam	Janla
17	Ledis finger	Mui-rimil / Mui rimi	Deros
18	Bringal	Phanok	Phantok
19	Horse	Korai	Kwrai
20	Star	Handogiri	Athukiri

VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION:

The formation of village council of the Tripura tribe is simple. Village chief is a head man who ruled on certain matters of the villagers. He enjoyed certain customary powers and privileges. The village chief (Chaudhiri / *Roaza),* assisted by a council (khandal) deals with inter-personal and inter- family disputes. Chaudhiri also extends help to any family on socio-religious occasions. Village panchayat is there in each village. It is headed by a *Choudhiry/ Roaza.* The elder male member of each family can par-ticipate in the panchayat. The *Choudhiry* is elected by the panchayat members. The functions of the village council are on administrative, economic, judicial, defensive and socio-religious. For administration and economic activities, they includes site selection for new village allotment of house site to individual families, site selection for shifting cultivation, allotment of jhum fields to each family, origination of co-operative labour for jhum cultivation, organization of fishing, hunting, gathering, etc. For judicial, they settle inter-village disputes, cases of elopement, adultery, theft, quarrel, etc. For socio-religious function they observe the festivals, disposal of dead, regulation marriages, preservation of social customs, etc.

POSITION AND STATUS OF TRIPURA WOMEN:

In North-eastern region tribal women hold a high position. The status of any women in general is largely associated with the family she hails from. In the case of Tripura women also, there is no exception. But a woman with fine qualities in her person and character can have a distinction of her own. The present status of the Tripura women is neither so free nor so conservative. It is neither so extremely open and flexible like western type nor so extremely orthodox or rigid like the Muslim type. Through the life of women in Tripura society begins at home and ends at home, yet women with extra potentiality and other co-curricular activities take parts in different organizations to prove their skills and stamina. Both in rural and urban fronts, the Tripura women almost outnumbered the other tribal women, in providing their qualities.

The Tripura are patriarchal and the lineage is traced through male members and hence they are also patrilineal. It is quite natural then that women do not enjoy the equal status as that

of men. But the spread of literacy both in rural as well as urban areas among the Tripura women, awakening the consciousness to continue their study as long as they can, made the literacy programmes of the Government and non-Government organization more or less fruitful and in the last decade of the last century, the Tripura women who are more and more realizing the benefits of education, employment and economic independence, are carrying on their education up to University level to get settled with sound economic package. Thus economically, though few but the trend are encouraging, a Tripura woman more or less, is enjoying an independent status, though not extensively.

The Tripura women can have a share of their parental property but the amount is not equal to that of the male members of the family. The brothers are the greater beneficiaries in sharing the inheritance of property. From in laws portion after the husband's death, the wife can inherit it but not completely, as it is distributed among the children also in case of survival of children. With the rapid change of occupational pattern, more and more tribal men taking the tertiary occupations become the main bread earners of the family and women with little or not so good educational background can neither manage jobs nor can work on fields and naturally become dependent on their men. Taking the full advantage of this new condition, educated and well employed grooms fetch dowry from bride's parents. The religious status of the Tripura women is more or less like that of their Hindu sibling sisters. The women are not allowed to take any active participation in any religious ceremonies except some few rites in very few religious ceremonies like the 'Mulikhamani', and 'Chaklakmatai' etc. In matrimonial ceremonies, two women called 'Gumajok', 'Lamajok' are required to be present in performing the rites. But the priesthood is totally a 'no zone' area for the women and here the complete male domination is found for doing every religious activities of the temple. In the same way the traditional village council is also formed only with the male members of each village as the Tripura women are debarred to raise any voice or protest or to take any action against any male member. All these expose the monopoly of dominance of the male over the female; especially the religious status of the Tripura women is strictly dominated by the male.

At the end of the last century produced many educated Tripura women with higher education and higher official posts which are really remarkable achievement on the part of these women. Though the condition of the Tripura women varies from region to region, from village to town, from remote place to proper capital, yet the total outcome of this achievement of the Tripura women is hopeful. Good education provides them good opportunity of well paid jobs which in turn will enhance the social and economic status of these women. A sound economic and educational status certainly ushers in a great empowerment and confidence with which the ability to change, to dictate or demand will grow to bring a

beneficial balance in family, in community, in state and in nation. And that is the cherished goal and expected destination of women empowerment.

CUSTOMARY LAW:

In Tripura, it is found that the ancient codes of inheritances and patrimony were not strictly followed but on many occasions it was the prevalent usages and customs that had modified the codes. The *'Sanad'* of lord Ampthill, Viceroy and Governor General of India granted in 1904 read as follows: "That the chief ship of the said state for the time being may, from time to time and any time, nominate and constitute any male member of the said family descended through males from him, or any male ancestor of his, to be his *Jubraj* or successor and the succession to the said chief ship not heretofore expressly provided for, the usages of the said Raj family shall prevail."

Tripura community is patrilocal and patrilineal. Bigamy and polygamy is practiced but polyandry is not allowed. Among them there is no discrimination among the clans and no restriction for marriage within clans. If the bride and bridegroom are agreed, then the parents do not create any problem. In the marriage ceremony Achai perform different types of rituals like Yaksonoi Maichamani or Tak Chamai Ramani. Otherwise the marriage ceremony won't be completed. Earlier there was practice of bride price. The bride groom party had to pay 120 rupees to the bride's father and 5 rupees, one Rinai and one bottle Chok i.e. traditional liquor to the bride's mother. If they were not able to pay bride price, the bride groom had to stay in bride's house as a (Chamiri) bonded labour until returning the bride price. Now it is not practiced.

Father's property is generally inherited by the sons. Daughters are getting only some ornaments. Elder son gets priority than others. The son who looks after parents till death gets all the property and who stays away from parent's house has no right on property. In customary law women are discriminated in the property right.

CREATIVITY:

The Tripura are expert in bamboo craft. The females do weaving and embroidery. They have a collection of folk-tales like Pumnda Tanmani, Hasikam Kamani, Haya Baidasi Thamani etc. Folk-songs are sung and folk-dances (Kherebai dance, Tangbiti, Lebang bumani, Botal masamung etc.) are performed by both the men and women. They use percussion, wind string and valve instruments.

HANDICRAFT:

The Tripura craft man mainly produces for home consumption and not for other purpose.

Technologically the standard of Tripura crafts is not very high but they are in completely harmony.

BASKETRY:-

The making of basketry is interwoven with Tripura socio-economic and socio- religious activities. Without basket the Huk-cultivation based society in incomplete. Basket are mainly made of bamboo and cane strips of different patterns, shapes, and sizes for the use of fishing, winnowing, food-collection, marketing, rituals and worship. Same Baskets are made for containing valuable belongings. Same are for storing paddy and rice. In a nutshell it may be said that the Tripuria handcraft products are too elaborate. The skill for making any type of Basket is obtained by means of simple visualization. But the quality or niceties of basket production depends upon the skill of the individual dexterity. Same basket meant for carrying firewood, food and drink, vegetables are made of rough and ready matter. But some kinds of baskets for containing valuable things and for going to market place are made nicely and artistically. The baskets of tripuras are-

i) Langa/Nokhai:

It is carrying basket closely and artistically woven. It is used for carrying grains, paddy, and pulses and also for shopping and marketing.

ii) Chamai or Kherep:-

It is also made of bamboo strips smaller then langa. It is used to carry articles like paddy seeds, vegetables seed etc, to the Huk field.

iii) Teseng/Dingra:

A kind of basket woven thinly with a gap or hole. It serves the purpose of carrying articles of bigger sizes such as firewood, roots, vegetables, utensil, water vessel with water etc.

iv) Dol/Dal:-

It is a kind of big size hollow shaped bamboo basket used for storing paddy after harvesting.

v) Bailling:-

It is very thickly woven, circular and flats tray with a raised rims half inch high. It is used for winnowing and drying small quantity of chili, rice, and paddy.

vi) Takhuk:-

It is a cage with grotesque and quaint size used for rearing cock, hen, made by bamboo strips.

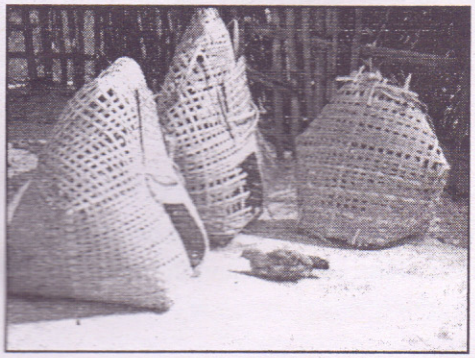
vii) Khangrang/khagra:

A kind of cage, 2 ft high which is used for rearing ducks. It is made by bamboo strips thinly by a gap. There is one hole to make enter the ducks through upper side and covered by a wooden squared cover.

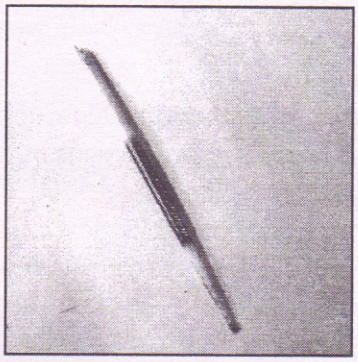
viii) Wasung:-

It is a bamboo pipe for the purpose of storing dry fish and other spices.

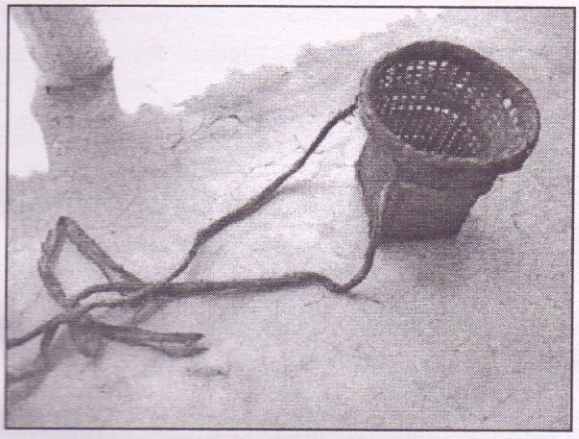
TRADITIONAL DOMESTIC ARTICLES



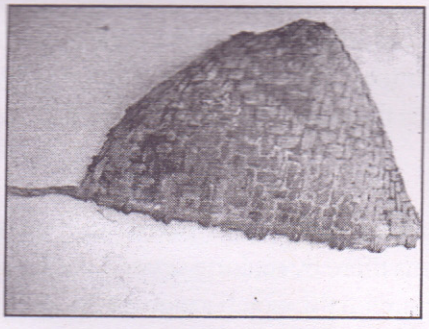
Takhuk



Sule



Seneng



Pokhai

Mung

ix) Lakhu:-

It is a kind of rain shield a kin almost to a big shell of tortoise made of bamboo strips staffed with dry palm leaf. It protects the rain. The ploughman ploughs the field using the Lakhu.

x) Khuturuk:-

It is used for storing valuable articles as cloths, ornaments made by cane thickly and it has a funnel type cover also made by cane.

xi) Kaisleng / Seneng:-

A kind of small basket made by cane thickly. It is used while sowing the paddy seeds in the Huk field. They used to carry the seeds into the kaisleng and bind it with the waist to taking and sowing seeds.

xii) Sicching/Dula:

It is a barrel shaped basked of larger size with a trapping device mouth through which fish can easily enter but cannot go out. It is kept sunk in the river water at any place.

xiii) Tapong/Akhung:

It is made by cane thickly which square bowl is shaped. It is used to carrying paddy while draying it in the sun.

xiv) Japa/ Sauma:

It is a small basked made by cane thickly and artistically. It is used for keeping the cosmetic articles like- face powder, kajal, small mirror, comb, hair clips, oil bottle, cream of face, bangles, necklace etc.

xv) Sudam / Lusi: -

It is like a big size of bowl made of thick wave by bamboo strips to over through the water behind the small dam to get fish in the stream.

xvi) Barai:-

A kind of fishing net which is made by cane and square in type, big sized. It is used to capture fishes in the stream and ponds.

xvii) Waiying :

It is made by cane or bamboo strips thickly. It is square shaped and about 2 ft high. Tripuras attached it with the shilling wood or bamboo by rope which is hanging by the shilling and 2 ft high from the floor. Now they place the baby into the waiying and swing it to make sleep the baby *or* to stop crying.

xviii) Chokhra/ Chokra:

A funnel shaped fish traps. For the purpose of setting chokhra, Tripuras build up make shift barrage covering entire breadth of the streams there by making several passages for setting the chokhra. The fishes running down the stream through barrage are caught in the chokhra wherefrom they collect the fish early morning. Manufacture of pottery and clay vessels have also been undertaken by the tribals as their profession *for* subsistence. The

schemes of handicrafts promoted by the government will help the tribals in earning some additional income. Some training cum production centers are being run from tribal welfare funds. Grants are also being extended by the government to Mahila Samities under these programmes so that the tribal women can pursue the traditional crafts and utilize their spare time in the effective manner serving their best interest seriously of making the small industries more broad based by seeking more self-help from the tribal citizens of the state.

RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES:

A few instances of intercommunity marriages among them have been reported. The Tripura establish putative kinship with the Goala, Haluadas, Karmakar, Sil, Brahman and others. They share sources of water and other public places with their neighbours. The Tripura are linked to the Haluadas, Namasudra, Kapali, Brahman, Kayasrha, Jugi and others as sharecroppers, agricultural and non-agricultural labourers. They purchase their agricultural implements from the Karmakar, the blacksmiths, and Sutradhar, the carpenters. They sell milk to the Goala and get their daily necessities from shops owned by the Banik, Tell, and Saha and depend on them for loans. They purchase earthenware from the Rudrapal. As white-collar job holders, teachers, policemen, army personnel and professionals, some of them come contact with people from many communities.

DANCE AND MUSIC :

The Tripuras have a rich background in dances and music. The Garia Dance, the Bottle Dance, the Kharga Dance, the Romo or Anjola Dance, the Lebangbumani Dance, etc. The Kherebai Dance is performed in and around Buisu festival. There are 22 (twenty two) rhythms (tals) in the Kherebai Dance. These are

1. Kholaphalmung
2. Tula Kokmani
3. Ri-Takmani
4. Ri-sumani
5. Tokla tanlaimani
6. Dailo Kolmani
7. Al-chuaimani
8. Nagui Lepmani
9. Suila Maikathrumani
10. Matai Khulummani
11. Bong-boraima Birmani
12. Nagui Birmani
13. Miphurma Khusumui Khurmani
14. Kuicha-Sumani

15. Hapingberaimani
16. Burui Sungmani
17. Thila Gerokmani
18. Ratha Somani
19. Tote Kelengbuphang Sukmani
20. Lushi Khulmani
21. Gabing Bomani
22. Onjala Balmani

The rhythm (Tal) is changed by the beater of the 'Kham'. A few bulis of the Tals of the kham beaten during the 'Kherebai' dance are:-

'Guguru Guguru Guguru chang, chang Guguru Guguru chang
Chang cnang aching Guguru chang, chang Guguru Guguru chang,
Guguru gurchang chang chang aching, gurchang (2) chang aching;
Chak achak Guguru chak, hak Guguru Guguru chak; Etc

The 'Bottle' dance is a balanced dance performed during the marriage ceremony. The dancing girl places a bottle on the top of her head and dance in the different rhythms. The kharga dance is performed during the ker puja. In this dance the Ochai dance after taking the Kharga in hand by uttering the 'Mantras'.

The 'Anjola' dance is also popular dance of the Tripuras. This is a dangerously skilled full dance which may even cause fracture of the legs pf the dancer if it could not be properly performed according to rhythms. This dance is generally shown along with the 'Kherebai' dance. It is being adopted by the Christian missionary has now been converted as bamboo dance.

The Tripuras have many interesting legends, ballads rhymes, love and religious songs proverbs etc which may also enrich the folk literature of the Tripura community. Out of them the RONGA-NI-BONGA-NI (Two unlucky sisters named Rongani and bongani), PUNDA TANNAI (sacrifice of the goat), LANGI RAJANO BUMANI, SIAI-TOI-KUTUNG, KHUM-KHULNANI (flower picking) etc. is worth mentioning. In the popular ballads of the Tripuras namely, "RONGA-NI-BONGA-NI" the singer can use to start the song citing the following stanza:-

"Haa Yaa Chadigang haa ley ley
Chibok Moi Rebei Moi Chhey Ley
Maa Yaa Ganang Maa Da Da Yo Oi
Tang Goi Chani Doi Nung Chele
Song Goi Nungni Doi Nung Chhele"

4

PRESENT STATUS : BIRD VIEW

Tripura/Tipra /Tipera community can be divided into three distinct tribes based on their surname namely Murasing, Tripura and Debbarma. The present study was conducted all over the states and covered almost all the areas where Tripuras with Tripura surname were living. The major objectives of this study were - i) To identify the habitat of Tripura tribes along with the number of population; ii) To understand a overview of the occupational pattern; and iii) To understand how far developmental initiatives reached to them .

Block-wise distributions of Tripura tribe are presented at the table-4.1. It is clear from the table that, *Tripuras* were spread throughout the state and covering 32 Rural Development blocks in Tripura (i.e. 80 % of total administrative blocks). Among the total population, about 51 percent were male. Therefore sex ratio of the surveyed Tripura population was 940 - more than the sex ratio of the India (933).

It is observed from the table-4.3 that, on the basis of age surveyed people were mainly categorized in to three groups and total 68237 people were in these three groups. Majority of the people were in the age group of 6-14 years and nearly 53 percent people are male in this group. Nearly 22 percent people are in the age group of above 60years and about 68 percent of them were female. So, it is clear that, male mortality rate in the above 60years age group is much more than the female mortality rate and sex ratio of this group (2129) was more than two times of the sex ratio of other groups.

The table-4.4 shows about the sex-wise distribution of physically challenged person among the surveyed Tripura Tribe. Among the total 1591 physically challenged person majority of them were orthopadically handicapped (29.48%) followed by mentally retired (23.26%). The number of physically challenged person was more in Block like Damburnagar, Manu, Satchand and Bagafa. Physically challenged person were more visible among the males but mentally retired person were observed more among the females (51.62%). Interestingly no physically challenged persons were found in the urban areas.

Occupational statuses of the surveyed Tripura population have been categorized into seven broad heads. Agriculture was the main occupation for majority of the Tripura families. Near about 28.6 percent families were cultivating in their own land and a good number of Tripuras (30.13 %) were also engaged in *Jhum* cultivation as it is their main traditional

source of income. Among other most of them (37.13 percent) were engaged as labour in different occasion for their main source of income. Very few people were also employee (3.68 %), businessmen (0.4%) and contractor. Quite obviously families settled in urban areas were mainly employed in different posts either in state government or in central government. Percentage of participation of male in almost all the occupational categories were more than the female except Central Government departments where female participation (64.72%) were double over the males. (table-4.5).

Among the total 8049 Self Help Groups from the Tripura tribe, very few of them (268) had cleared the gradation test. Only 2.53 percent of the total SHGs had passed the 1st gradation and 0.80 percent cleared 2nd gradation. Performances of the SHGs in most of the surveyed blocks were very poor. In some Block like Damburnagar, Korbok, Rajnagar, Manu etc., more number of SHGs passed gradation as the numbers of SHGs in these Blocks were also higher.

Table- 4.1: BLOCK WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TRIPURA POPULATION

Sl No	Name of the Block	Tripura Population		Total	Sex Ratio
		Male	Female		
1	Amarpur	414	414	828	1000
2	Ambassa	2151	2045	4196	951
3	Ampi	13	13	26	1000
4	Bagafa	6810	6577	13387	966
5	Baksanagar	72	65	137	903
6	Bishalgarh	24	25	49	1042
7	Chhamanu	3555	3362	6917	946
8	Dam Chara	24	27	51	1125
9	Dambur Nagar	10593	10304	20897	973
10	Dasda	501	523	1024	1044
11	Hrishyamukh	5179	5018	10197	969
13	Jampui Hill	134	119	253	888
14	Jirania	13	15	28	1154
15	Kakraban	278	258	536	928
16	Kalyanpur	77	80	157	1039
17	Karbook	5442	5352	10794	983

Sl No	Name of the Block	Tripura Population		Total	Sex Ratio
		Male	Female		
18	Kathalia	3343	2728	6071	816
19	Killa	3	4	7	1333
20	Kumarghat	420	445	865	1060
21	Dharmanagar	1174	969	2143	825
22	Mandai	619	552	1171	892
23	Manu	13394	12557	25951	938
24	Matabari	575	559	1134	972
25	Melagarh	2331	2279	4610	978
26	Mungia Kami	117	104	221	889
27	Panisagar	468	491	959	1049
28	Pecharthal	175	154	329	880
29	Rajnagar	6598	5600	12198	849
30	Rupachari	9653	9306	18959	964
31	Salema	358	324	682	905
32	Satchand	14785	13719	28504	928
33	Agartala Municipality Area	94	87	181	926
34	Other Town Area	34	31	65	912
TOTAL		**89421 (51.53%)**	**84106 (48.47%)**	**173527 (100%)**	**940**

Source : Field Survey, 2007

Table-4.2 : CLAN WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TRIPURA TRIBE

Name of the Block	Clan wise Distribution of Tripura Tribe
Agartala	Naitong, Kewa, Anok, Khaklu, Denduk, Tonbai.
Amarpur	Anok, Kema, Khali, Kewa, Naitong, Dendok, Phatong, Gabing.
Ambassa	Naitong, Tongbai, Gabing, Gwrgwng, Khalwi,Gaigra, Denduk, Anok, Gurgung, Harbang, Khali, Aslong, Anok, Gabeng
Ampi	Naitong, Fatong.
Bagafa	Anok, Naitong, Khaklu.

Name of the Block	Clan wise Distribution of Tripura Tribe
Baksanagar	Totaram, Fatung.
Bishalgarh	Anok, Naitong, Kewa
Chhamanu	Kewa, Aslong, Bilok, Denduk, Fadong/Fatong, Gabing, Gaigwra, Gwrjwng, Harbeng, Kema, Khali, Khakulu, Mosobang, naitong, Saka Rupini, Totaram, Tongbai, Mongbai, Anok, Kewa
Dam Chara	Naitong, Dendok.
Dambur Nagar	Naitong, Khali, Tongbai, Garjong, Anok, Aslong, Kewa, Gabeng, Denduk, Harbang, Fatong, Hongbai
Dasda	Naitong ,Kewa, Denduk, Gabery , Denduk, Garbing, Anok
Hrishyamukh	Naitong, Khaklu, Anok
Jampui Hill	Denduk, Naitong
Jirania	Anok, Khoklu
Kakraban	Anok, Naitong, Totaram
Kalyanpur	Gaigra, Aslong, Garjung, Dendog, Tangbai & harbang, Mongbai & Gabeng
Karbook	Anok, Khali, Khakolok, Mongba, Kewa, Naitong, Mongbai, Dendok, Phatong, Aslong, Nuatia,
Kathalia	Fatong ,Totaram
Killa	Khalik, Fatong
Kumarghat	Gabing
Dharmanagar	Kewa
Mandai	Charai, Harbang, Naitong
Manu	Anok, Naitong, Gabeng, Kewa, Aslong,
Matabari	Totaram, Harbang.
Melagarh	Totaram, Mosbeng.
Mungia Kami	Naitong, Tongbai, Denduk
Panisagar	Naitang, Tangbai, Sakarupini.
Pecharthal	Dendok, Naitong
Rajnagar	Anok, Naitong,
Rupachari	Anok, ,Mongbai, Phatong.
Salema	Naitong, Dendok, Tongbai, Aslong, Tongbai.
Satchand	Anok, Naitong, Khakluk, Fadhunk, Fadeon, Fathum, Khaloy, Phatong.
Town Area	Naitong, Gabing, Aslong, Anok,Dendok.

Table-4.3: DISTRIBUTION OF DEPENDENT AGE GROUP (0-5, 6-14 & ABOVE 60 AGE GROUPS)

Name of the Block	0-5 age groups			6-14 age groups			Above 60 age groups		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Agartala	9	5	14	27	22	49	3	3	6
Amarpur	97	52	149	40	36	76	21	42	63
Ambassa	348	336	684	252	202	454	79	159	238
Ampi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Bagafa	1091	1039	2130	1281	1125	2406	428	440	868
Baksanagar	10	8	18	16	11	27	8	5	13
Bishalgarh	3	0	3	4	0	4	2	4	6
Chhamanu	255	190	445	271	201	472	48	605	653
Dam Chara	6	4	10	6	4	10	5	2	7
Dambur Nagar	1598	1556	3154	1679	1828	3507	256	1341	1597
Dasda	83	65	148	112	111	223	32	22	54
Hrishyamukh	731	609	1340	1176	1008	2184	255	493	748
Jampui Hill	21	25	46	29	20	49	5	2	7
Jirania	3	2	5	6	4	10	2	1	3
Kakraban	66	54	120	41	26	67	30	17	47
Kalyanpur	80	37	117	5	7	12	5	20	25
Karbook	754	685	1439	676	564	1240	355	884	1239
Kathalia586	534	1120	488	458	946	171	139	310	
Killa	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	2
Kumarghat	34	22	56	28	28	56	14	61	75
Dharmanagar	255	241	496	285	284	569	34	29	63
Mandai	87	73	160	81	49	130	84	71	155
Manu	1677	1621	3298	1394	1208	2602	921	2193	3114
Mata bari	111	66	177	78	42	120	42	15	57
Melagarh	350	330	680	388	361	749	273	176	449
Mungia Kami	17	12	29	22	13	35	13	7	20
Panisagar	333	151	484	158	194	352	8	24	32

Name of the Block	0-5 age groups			6-14 age groups			Above 60 age groups		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Pecharthal	30	24	54	36	28	64	23	14	37
Rajnagar	1185	1017	2202	1155	1044	2199	219	543	762
Rupachari	1458	1349	2807	2107	1855	3962	642	1119	1761
Salema	44	46	90	45	41	86	14	91	105
Satchand	2055	1699	3754	2935	2398	5333	790	1667	2457
Town Area	7	5	12	9	7	16	7	3	10
TOTAL 13384	11857 (53.02%)	25241 (46.98%)	14831 (100%)	13179 (52.95%)	28010 (47.05%)	4789 (100%)	10197 (31.96%)	14986 (68.04%)	(100%)
Percentage	23.58			26.17			14.00		
Sex ratio	886			889			2129		

Source : Field Survey, 2007

Table-4.4: SEX WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED PERSONS

Name of the Block	Physically challenged persons										Total
	Mentally retarded		Orthopadically handicapped		Blind		Deaf & dumb		Any other		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Agartala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amarpur	1	2	2	3	3	0	2	2	4	2	21
Ambassa	3	3	2	3	1	2	1	1	0	5	21
Ampi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Bagafa	13	14	77	35	26	15	7	5	1	5	198
Baksanagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Bishalgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Chhamanu	0	1	4	1	0	4	0	0	0	20	30
Dam Chara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dambur Nagar	36	27	25	9	4	7	4	3	0	192	307
Dasda	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	3	9
Hrishyamukh	18	12	24	14	11	8	9	5	0	16	117
Jampui Hill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Name of the Block	Physically challenged persons										
	Mentally retired		Orthopadically handicapped		Blind		Deaf & dumb		Any other		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Jirania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kakraban	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kalyanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karbook	5	13	27	10	6	4	3	6	6	5	85
Kathalia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Killa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Kumarghat	2	6	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	14
Dharmanagar	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Mandai	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	9
Manu	23	47	34	15	17	9	4	2	0	54	205
Mata bari	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Melagarh	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	9
Mungia Kami	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Panisagar	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	13
Pecharthal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajnagar	22	18	17	8	14	10	7	6	0	16	118
Rupachari	21	15	37	26	24	9	13	7	0	18	169
Salema	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4
Satchand	32	28	52	29	26	18	29	9	0	18	241
Town Area	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	179 (48.38%)	191 (51.62 %)	312 (66.52%)	157 (33.48%)	137 (59.57%)	93 (40.43%)	85 (62.96%)	50 (37.04%)	15 (3.87%)	373 (96.13%)	1591 (100%)
Grand total	370 (23.26%)		469 (29.48%)		230 (14.46%)		135 (8.46%)		388 (24.34%)		1591

TABLE-4.5 : OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF SURVEYED TRIPURA POPULATION

Name of the block	Occupational status of the Tripura Tribes													
	Farmer		Daily Labour (land less)		Jhumia		State Govt. employee		Central Govt. employee		Business		Contractor	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Agartala	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	17	4	0	0	0	0	0
Amarpur	14	5	6	24	97	11	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ambassa	3	64	31	362	687	19	18	7	0	0	1	0	0	5
Ampi	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bagata	792	57	969	43	604	5	124	6	15	5	31	0	10	0
Baksanagar	15	1	10	3	0	0	10	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bishalgarh	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Chhamanu	52	582	672	1168	755	242	13	0	3	35	15	1	0	0
Dam Chara	5	0	2	0	2	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dambur Nagar	230	338	280	1377	1705	206	108	12	1	7	0	0	0	0
Dasda	14	1	24	12	120	24	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hrishyamukh	169	336	986	414	473	115	87	39	2	1	7	0	1	0
Jampui Hill	0	0	13	4	27	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jirania	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Kakraban	31	4	14	2	0	0	28	2	2	2	3	0	1	0
Kalyanpur	1	0	0	22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karbook	540	292	318	358	429	195	49	20	16	66	18	1	2	4
Kathalia	368	80	278	54	7	7	80	34	14	2	12	2	3	0
Killa	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kumarghat	131	19	5	153	45	15	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
LMN	226	238	694	794	1055	893	1	0	0	3	2	0	1	0
Mandai	88	37	34	4	0	9	30	10	8	1	6	1	2	0
Manu	1785	1621	1402	2211	4763	2476	224	104	11	40	56	8	12	3
Mata bari	44	6	31	5	7	6	12	4	1	1	6	0	2	0
Melagarh	357	58	84	12	0	16	93	23	11	4	12	2	2	0
Mungia Kami	19	11	9	7	21	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panisagar	19	61	254	190	26	45	18	9	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pecharthal	21	1	35	0	45	1	9	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Rajnagar	303	282	1333	217	18	30	83	28	11	6	11	0	0	0
Rupachari	1550	1462	2606	1798	1340	1102	244	57	9	9	35	4	3	7
Salema	0	35	9	56	3	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Satchand	4319	3359	3878	2791	1859	1620	423	82	21	58	43	1	1	4
Town Area	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11097 (55.34%)	8956 (44.66%)	13978 (53.64%)	12081 (46.36%)	14089 (66.61%)	7061 (33.39%)	1734 (78.71%)	469 (21.29%)	133 (35.28%)	244 (64.72%)	260 (92.20%)	22 (7.8%)	40 (63.49%)	23 (36.5%)
Grand total	20053 (28.57%)		26059 (37.13%)		21150 (30.13%)		2203 (3.14%)		377 (0.54%)		282 (0.4%)		63 (0.09%)	

Table-4.6: BASIC INFRASTRUCTURAL AVAILABILITY AMONG THE HAMLETS / PARAS OF TRIPURA

Name of the Blocks	Basic Infrastructural Available					Any other
	ICDS center within 2Km	School winthin 2Km	Health center within 2Km	Post Office winthin 3Km	Fair price shops within 2Km	
Agartala	1	0	0	0	0	0
Amarpur	4	11	10	9	0	1202
Ambassa	12	4	9	6	0	2505
Ampi	1	0	1	1	0	16
Bagata	48	40	27	46	34	876
Baksanagar	2	2	0	0	0	0
Bishalgarh	3	3	0	0	0	0
Chhamanu	22	18	4	14	3	0
Dam Chara	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dambur Nagar	85	63	29	27	26	5440
Dasda	3	0	1	1	0	1101
Hrishyamukh	58	64	19	34	31	524
Jampui Hill	3	3	0	0	0	0
Jirania	1	1	0	0	0	0
Kakraban	6	6	0	0	1	0
Kalyanpur	1	1	0	0	0	0
Karbook	97	53	24	32	15	10193
Kathalia	3	1	1	1	1	0
Killa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kumarghat	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dharmanagar	4	3	0	0	0	0
Mandai	10	4	4	6	6	0
Manu	109	57	20	28	18	15379
Matabari	4	4	0	0	1	0
Melagarh	7	7	2	2	5	0
Mungia Kami	1	1	0	1	0	0

Name of the Blocks	Basic Infrastructural Available					Any other
	ICDS center within 2Km	School winthin 2Km	Health center within 2Km	Post Office winthin 3Km	Fair price shops within 2Km	
Panisagar	4	5	1	3	2	0
Pecharthal	2	1	1	1	1	0
Rajnagar	57	47	33	31	20	2427
Rupachari	99	115	49	81	57	662
Salema	3	4	2	3	3	0
Satchand	151	148	73	99	88	1235
Town Area	1	1	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	**647**	**514**	**235**	**324**	**221**	**40325**

Source : Fielf Survey, 2007

Table-4.7: STATUS OF SHGs

Name of the blocks	Total no of SHGs	1st gradation passed	2nd gradation passed
Agartala	0	0	0
Amarpur	206	1	1
Ambassa	115	8	2
Ampi	0	0	0
Bagata	101	17	9
Baksanagar	0	0	0
Bishalgarh	0	0	0
Chhamanu	0	1	1
Dam Chara	0	0	0
Dambur Nagar	1298	49	16
Dasda	437	0	0
Hrishyamukh	10	38	9
Jhumpui Hill	0	7	0
Jirania	0	0	0
Kakraban	0	4	0

Name of the blocks	Total no of SHGs	1st gradation passed	2nd gradation passed
Kalyanpur	0	0	0
Karbook	2188	38	7
Kathalia	0	2	0
Killa	0	0	0
Kumarghat	0	0	0
Dharmanagar	0	0	0
Mandai	0	4	0
Manu	3694	35	19
Mata bari	2	8	0
Melagarh	9	20	4
Mungia Kami	1	1	0
Panisagar	2	8	6
Pecharthal	0	1	1
Rajnagar	506	38	12
Rupachari	142	21	12
Salema	0	0	0
Satchand	172	89	17
Town Area	0	1	0
TOTAL	**8049**	**204 (2.53%)**	**64 (0.80%)**

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Table-4.8: SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM VARIOUS GOVT. PROG.

Name of the blocks	Job card	IAY housing with tin roof	Bank loan	Sanitation
Agartala	10	3	0	0
Amarpur	105	13	0	6
Ambassa	73	2	0	0
Ampi	0	0	0	0
Bagata	900	238	5	7
Baksanagar	16	7	0	0

Name of the blocks	Job card	IAY housing with tin roof	Bank loan	Sanitation
Bishalgarh	23	9	0	7
Chhamanu	325	76	20	70
Dam Chara	27	7	0	0
Dambur Nagar	2634	1311	1377	1679
Dasda	48	11	100	0
Hrishyamukh	1789	926	873	1136
Jampui Hill	346	145	10	306
Jirania	28	28	0	29
Kakraban	236	140	4	192
Kalyanpur	18	5	2	15
Karbook	3491	568	1157	701
Kathalia	155	12	10	0
Killa	0	0	0	0
Kumarghat	53	0	0	0
Dharmanagar	408	77	16	0
Mandai	342	55	36	12
Manu	2615	761	524	540
Matabari	129	40	0	94
Melagarh	200	84	3	146
Mungia Kami	83	15	30	52
Panisagar	248	37	37	245
Pecharthal	30	20	7	30
Rajnagar	679	268	761	640
Rupachari	1291	1273	799	1352
Salema	20	71	25	27
Satchand	4456	2079	461	3675
Town Area	24	11	0	14
TOTAL	**20802**	**8292**	**6257**	**10975**

Source: Field Survey, 2007

5

PRESENT STATUS : WORM VIEW

The study was mainly concentrated in and around the ADC / village panchayat under Bagafa block in South district of Tripura. Purposive sampling method was used for selection of one village. Two *Paras* of one village were taken and total sample size were100 households.

Objectives of the study:

1 To study the socio economic condition of the Tripura tribe in Tripura.
2 To find out their problems in daily life.
3 To gather information how far the Rural Development facilities reach to them.
4 To find out the scope of Rural Development and suggest some recommendations.

Method of data collection :

Data was collected through well structured scheduled. There were 64 items in the Scheduled, most of the answers were open type and descriptive type to get clear picture of the study.

Result Discussion:

Table- 5.1: AGE WISE DISTRIBUTION

Sl. No.	Age in Year	Male		Female		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Less than 5	23	9.74	29	12.60	52	11.15
2	6-15	55	23.30	59	25.65	114	24.46
3	16-25	49	20.76	47	20.43	96	20.60
4	26-35	45	19.06	37	16.06	82	17.59
5	35- 60	47	19.91	45	19.59	92	19.75
6	Above 60	17	7.23	13	5.65	30	6.75
7	**Total**	**236**	**100**	**230**	**100**	**466**	**100**

Source: Field survey, 2008

Table- 5.1 provides information of the population structure of the sample households. It can be observed that within the 100 sample households the total population was 466 comprising of 236 males and 230 females. The age group compositions of families were

categorized into 6 sub groups and the population predominantly belongs to the age group of 6 to 15 years (25.65 %). About 20 percent of population belongs to the age group of 16 to 25 years whereas population below 5 years comprises of only 11.15 percent. A meager percentage of population belongs to the age group of above 60 years and it comprises of 6.75 percent. The sex ratio of the sample households is 975 which was more than the sex ratio in India as given in Table - 5.2.

Table- 5.2: SEX RATIO

Sl. No.	Sex	No. of person	Sex Ratio
1	Male	236	
2	Female	230	

Source: Field survey, 2008

Table- 5.3: OCCUPATION OF THE SURVEYED HOUSEHOLDS

Sl. No.	Occupation class	Work	No. of house hold	%
1	Primary	Cultivation	13	13
		Daily labour	21	21
		Agricultural labour	38	38
		Rickshaw puller	8	8
		Farming	4	4
		Employee	9	9
		Others	7	7
	Total		**100**	**100**
2	Secondary	Cultivation	9	9
		Daily labour	7	7
		Agra. Labour	10	10
		Firming	36	36
		Others	0	0
	Total		**62**	**62**

Source: Field survey, 2008

The occupation of the households, as seen at table-5.3, is divided into two broad categories- namely primary and secondary occupations. Primary occupation is sub divided into 7

categories- cultivator, daily labour, agricultural labour, rickshaw polar, farming, employee and business while secondary occupation again sub-divided into 5 categories- cultivator, daily labour, agriculture labour, farming, and small business.

In the surveyed village maximum labour force were engaged in agricultural sector comprising of 38 percent of the total work force. Only 4 percent of the households were engaged in farming and 9 percent were engaged in Government job.

Table- 5.4: CHILD DELIVERY

Sl. No.	Place	No. of person	%
1	Non-institutional	426	91.41
2	Institutional	40	8.59
3	Total	466	100

Source: Field survey, 2008

It was found that 426 people were born in home and 40 peoples were born in hospital or nursing home and their percentage was 91.41 and 8.59 respectively. (Table-5.4)

Table- 5.5: EDUCATIONAL STATUS

Sl. No.	Education level	Male		Female		Total	
		No	%	No.	%	No	%
1	Below or Upto Primary	89	37.71	75	33.60	164	35.19
2	Secondary	64	27.11	61	26.52	125	26.82
3	Higher Secondary	8	3.38	6	2.60	14	3.00
4	Above Higher Secondary	5	2.11	1	0.43	6	1.28
Total		**166**	**70.81**	**143**	**62.15**	**309**	**66.29**

Source: Field survey, 2008

The adjusted table provides the extent of education among the sample household. About 33.60 percent of the population had attained the educational level below or upto Class -V. Out of these some people had ability to write their names only. About 27.11% of the total populations have reached the secondary level (i.e. up to Class X). A meager percentage of population have avail the higher secondary and graduate level of education. In the village only 3 people were graduates. Female literacy rate was less than the male literacy.

Table- 5.6: ILLITERACY RATE

Sl. No.	Sex	No. of person	%
1	Male	65	28.26
2	Female	81	34.32
	Total	**146**	**31.29**

Source: Field survey, 2008

The illiteracy rate of the people can be visualized from Table-5.6. In the village 31.29% of the total population was illiterate. Illiteracy rate was prevalent among the women population.

Table-5.7: RELIGION WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PEOPLE

Sl. No.	Religion	No. of people	percentage
1	Hindu	337	72.31
2	Christian	84	18.02
3	Traditional	45	9.67
	Total	**466**	**100**

Source: Field survey, 2008

The religion wise distribution of sample population is placed in Table-5.7. Out of total 466 populations, 72.31% belonged to the Hindu religion and 18.02% belonged to the Christian community. Some traditional communities were also found.

Table- 5.8: MARITAL STATUS

Sl. No	Status	No	%
1	Married	205	44.00
2	Unmarried	245	52.57
3	Widow	16	3.43
	Total	**466**	**100**

Source: Field survey, 2008

From table 5.8 depics the marital status of surveyed people. It can be observed that 44% of the populations were married, 52% were unmarried and rests 3.43% were widow in that village.

Table- 5.9: TYPES OF THE FAMILY

Sl. No.	Types	No.	%
1	Nuclear	79	79
2	Joint	21	21
	Total	100	100

Source: Field survey, 2008

It may be seen from Table 5.9 that in the surveyed village 79 percent nuclear family and 21 percent were joint family.

Housing condition:

Table- 5.10.1:- OWNERSHIP OF THE HOUSE

Sl.No.	Ownership	No.	%
1	Own	46	46
2	Inherited	36	36
3	Share	14	14
4	Rented	4	4
5	Total	100	100

Source: Field survey, 2008

Housing condition is one of the indictor of developmemt in rural areas. The above table provides information about the ownership of houses among the sample households. Among the sample households, 46 percent of the households had own house, 36 percent had inherited home and a meager percent were residing in same house on the sharing basis. Some rented households were also found in the village.

Table- 5.10.2: SIZE OF THE HOUSE

Sl.No.	Size	No.	%
1	Very small	14	14
2	Small	52	52
3	Medium	34	34
4	Big	0	0
	Total	**100**	**100**

Source: Field survey, 2008

The sample households were divided into 4 types on the basis of size - very small, small, medium and big. Majority of the houses of the village were small in size. Out of 100 household, 52 percent belongs to small house size.

Table- 5.10.3: ROOF MATERIAL OF THE HOUSE

Sl.No.	Material	No	%
1	Tin	71	71
2	Thatch	29	29
3	Concrete	0	0
	Total	**100**	**100**

Source: Field survey, 2008

Table- 5.0.3 provides information on the pattern of roof possessed by the sample households. Tin (71%) was the most popular roof materials among the houses of the sample households followed by thatched (29%). It can be noted that most of the Tin houses was provided by Panchayat under Indira Awas Yojana scheme. Pacca house with concrete roof material was totally absent.

Table- 5.10.4: WALL MATERIAL OF THE HOUSE

Sl. No.	Material	No.	%
1	Mud	46	46
2	Bamboo	43	43
3	Tin	10	10
4	Bricks	1	1
	Total	**100**	**100**

Source: Field survey, 2008

The above table provides information on wall materials among the sample households. It was observed that most of the wall of the 46 percent houses was made of mud. The other roof materials were bamboo and tin.

Table- 5.11: SOURCE OF INCOME

Sl.No.	Source	Income/month (Rest.)	% of total income
1	Cultivation	43800	18.38
2	Labour	125650	52.66
3	Farming	4550	1.90
4	Service	64600	27.07
5	**Total**	**238600**	**100**

Source: Field survey, 2008

The source of income of the total sample households may found in table-5.11. The major sources of income were cultivation, labour, farming and service. Most of the incomes come from daily labour (52.66%). Nearly 18.38 percent of the total income was from cultivation. The major crops of cultivation were rubber and paddy. Some people were also depending on farming for their income and some Government and private employees were also found in the village.

Table- 5.12: AVERAGE FAMILY INCOME

Sl. No.	Income (in Rs.)	No of Family	Total Income (Rs.)	Avg monthly family income
1	Less than1000	6	4200	
2	1001-2000	32	45600	
3	2001– 3000	40	87800	
4	3001– 4000	10	3200	2386
5	4001– 5000	4	17100	
6	Above 5000	8	51900	
Total		**100**	**238600**	**2386**

Source: Field survey, 2008

The above table reveals the average family income among the sample households. The average monthly family income was about Rs. 2386. It was calculated that monthly income of maximum number of population (40 hseholds) was between Rs. 2000 to Rs. 3000. Monthly income of 6 percent of the sample households were less then Rs. 1000 while 8 percent of the sample households earned more than Rs. 5000 per month.

Table- 5.13 : LAND HOLDING

Sl. No.	Land boundary (In Kani)	No. of HH	%
1	Land less	7	7
2	Less than 1	19	19
3	1 – 5	34	34
4	5 – 10	27	27
5	Above 10	13	13
6	**Total**	**100**	**100**

* 6.25 kani = 1 hc *Source: Field survey, 2008*

The land holdings among the surveyed households are presented in Table-5.13. The holding was much skewed in the village. The distribution of the land has been classified into 4 categories. Majority of the household had their own land but 7 pecent of the households were landless. Most of the households had 1-5 kani land while 19 percent of the households had less than 1 kani of land. Only 13 pecent of the households had more than 10 kani of land.

Table- 5.14: TOTAL AGRICULTURAL LAND

Sl. No.	Land	Cultivable (Kani)	Non-cultivable (Kani)	Total
1	Amount	203	75	278
2	%	73.02	26.98	100

Source: Field survey, 2008

Among the 100 sample households, there were total 278 kani of agricultural land. Out of which, 73.02 percent of the total land was cultivable and 26.98 percent was non-cultivable i.e. fallow land. It is worthy to note that most of the cultivable land was used for rubber cultivation. (Table-5.14)

Table- 5.15: ELECTRIC FACILITY

Sl. No.	Electricity	No. of house hold	%
1	Own	15	15
2	Shared	26	26
3	Community	21	21
4	**Total**	**62**	**62**

Source: Field survey, 2008

Figure 4.23 repesents the electricity facility possessed by the sample households. It may be observed that 15 percent of the total households had their own electricity connection. Most of the households possess electricity in a shared basis. Community electric facility was also found in the village. It must be mentioned that electric facility was provided to some of the households under the Kuthir Jyoti scheme i.e. free connection in BPL households. Few households also practiced illegal electricity consumption

Table-5.16: SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

Sl. No.	Source	No. of house hold	Percentage
1	Own pump	2	2
2	Pipe	21	21
3	Tape	23	23
4	Open well	53	53
5	Tank	1	1
6	Pond	0	0
Total		**100**	**100**

Source: Field survey, 2008

It can be observed from Table -5.16 that 53 percent of the sample households availed open well as their major source of drinking water followed by 21 percent of the sample households who availed water from pipe line. A negligible percent of respondents used tap and own pump as drinking water sources. Here it must be mentioned that in the village there were 12 tube-wells and 2 Mark-II but most of those were not funtioning properly. So people were unable to get safe drinking water. Interestingly, it was also observed that none among the respondents availed water from pond.

Table- 5.17: TOILET FACILITY

Sl. No	Types	No. of house hold	Percentage
1	Sanitary	11	11
2	Pit	73	73
3	Open	16	16
Total100		**100**	

Source: Field survey, 2008

Three types of sanitation were found within the sample households - sanitary latrine, pit and open. About 73 percent of the sample households used pit type of sanitation provided under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) programme. Only 11 percent of the sample households availed pacca sanitary latrines. Some people also practiced open field or jungle for sanitation. (Table-5.17)

Table- 5.18: FUEL ARRANGEMENT FOR COOKING

Sl.	Name of the fuel	No. of household	Percentage
1	Wood	97	97
2	Gas	2	2
3	Charcoal	0	0
4	Biogas	1	1
Total		100	100

Source: Field survey, 2008

From Table-5.18, it can be observed that among the total sample households, 97 percent used wood as fuel material and a meager percent of the respondents avail L.P.G. and bio-gas as their fuel material for cooking.

Table- 5.19: MODERN FACILITIES

Facility	Vehicles			Television			Radio			Mobile	Clock	Torch
	Motor	Scoter	Bicycle	Color	BW	Total	Old	New	Total			
Number	3	4	31	12	31	43	7	26	33	18	82	20
%	3	4	31	12	31	43	7	26	33	18	82	20

Source: Field survey, 2008

From table-5.19, the information on the modern facilities enjoyed by the sample households such as vehicles, television, radio, mobile, clock and torch, etc. may found. It may be observed that only 3 percent of the households had motor cycle, 4 percent possess scoter whereas 31 percent of the households had bi-cycle. Total 43 televisions were found in the surveyed households out of which 12 were color and 31 were black and white. About 33% of the households had radio of which 7 were old and 26 were new. Mobile and clock were also found in some households. About 82 households had clock and in some of the household torch was also found.

Table- 5.20: LIVESTOCK

Sl No.	Name of the livestock	No	No of household having livestock	% of household having livestock	Avg. monthly income from livestock	% of total income
1	Cow	48	30	30	Rs. 45.50	1.90
2	Goat	93	37	37		
3	Pig	57	32	32		
4	Chick	239	36	36		

Source: Field survey, 2008

Livestocks play important role in rural households. From table-5.20, it is clear that Goat, Cow, Pig and Chick were the most domesticated animal among the sample households. Goat was found in 37 percent households, followed by Chick (36 %), Pig (32%) and Cow (30 %). Here it must be mentioned that the households rear the livestocks for domestic comsumption purpose. The income from the livestock was very negligible as it contributed only 1.90 percent of the total income.

Table- 5.21: SEPARATE PLACE FOR DOMESTIC ANIMAL

Sl. No.	Separate place	Number	%
1	Yes	19	19
2	No	81	81
Total		100	100

Source: Field survey, 2008

Among the sample household, only 19 percent had separate place for their domestic animals as reveals from Table-5.21.

Table- 5.22: CULTIVATION

Sl. No.	Types of crops	No. of NH	%	Percentage to total income
1	Paddy	20	20	18.56
2	Vegetables	8	8	
3	Fruits	11	11	
4	Rubber	16	16	
Total		55	55	18.56

Source: Field survey, 2008

During study, it was found that 55 percent of the sample households were totally or partly engaged with cultivation. Majority of the population practiced paddy cultivation which comprises about 20 percent and 16 percent of the households were engaged in rubber cultivation. Some households were also engaged in fruit and vegetable cultivation. Nearly 18.56 percent of the total income comes from the cultivation.

Table- 5.22.1: SOURCE OF IRRIGATION

Sl. No	Source of irrigation	No	Percentage
1	Rain water	51	92.72
2	Other	4	7.28
	Total	55	100

Source: Field survey, 2008

Irrigation facility was negligible in the surveyed village. Villagers were totally dependent on Rain water (92.72 %) as source of irrigation for cultivation.

Table-5.23: SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN

Children	No. of Children	Total Children	Expenditure for school purpose	Expenditure per Children/month (Rs)	% of total expenditure
Boys	44	106	28600	269.81	13.27
Girls	62				

Source: Field survey, 2008

There were total 106 schools going children in the village during the period of survey. Out of them 44 were boys and 62 were girls. The percapita average expenditure per month for school purpose was Rs. 270 per children. Education shared 13.27 percent of the total expenditure.

Table-5.24: SCHOOL DROP OUT CHILDREN

Sl. No.	Children	No. of Children	Total	Cause of dropout			
				Economic problem		Disinterest in studying	
				Nos	%	Nos	%
1	Boys	8	13	11	84.61	2	15.39
2	Girls	5					

Source: Field survey, 2008

Among the sample households, there were 13 drop out children comprising of 8 boys and 5 girls. The poor economic condition of the family was main reason of drop out. It had also been observed that some children were not going to school due to lack of interest in going to school.

Table-5.25 : EXPENDITURE ON MAJOR HEAD

Sl. No.	Purpose	No of HH	%	Expenditure (Rs)	Percentage to total expenditure
1	Food	94	94	157400	73.01
2	Education	6	6	28600	13.27
3	Medicine	0	0	11300	0.60
4	Festivals	0	0	4300	2.00
5	Others	0	0	13800	6.40
Total		100	100	215400	100

Source: Field survey, 2008

The table-5.25 depicts the expenditure profile of the sample households. Food was a major head of expenditure 73.01 percent of the total expenditure was spent on it followed by education with 13.27 percent of the total expenditure. A share of expenditure was also spent on health and festivals etc. Here it must be mentioned that the sample households shared maximum expenditure to fulfill the basic necessities.

Table- 5.26: SAVINGS OF THE HOUSEHOLDS

Sl	Place of Saving	No of household	%	Total income (Rs)	Total Saving (Rs)	%
1	Bank	16	16	238600	23200	9.72
2	Post office	17	17			
3	SHG	8	8			
4	Others	17	17			
Total		58	58	238600	23200	9.72

Source: Field survey, 2008

The table 5.26 reveals that in an average the sample household saved only 9.72% of the total income. The villagers prefer to save a part of their income in bank, post office, SHG etc. Some person used to save other private institutes like RoseValley etc.

Table-5.27: TYPES OF DISABILITY

Sl. No.	Types	No	%
1	Eye	1	0.2
2	Brain	2	0.42
3	Hand	1	0.21
4	Leg	3	0.64
Total		7	1.47

Source: Field survey, 2008

Total 7 person with disablilities (PWD) were foud in the village and among them 1 person was blind, 2 persons were mentally disordered and rest 4 people were orthopedically challenged.

Table- 5.28: FREQUENTLY OCCURING DISEASES

Sl. No.	Name of the disease	No	%
1	Dysentery	20	20
2	Malaria	14	14
3	Fiver	19	19
4	Headache	10	10
5	Gastric	13	13
	Skin	24	24

Source: Field survey, 2008

From table-5.28, we get an idea about the diseases which frequently occur among the sample households reveal. Skin disease was prevalent among the sample households as 24 percent of the respondent informed about the occurrence of skin diseases followed by dysentery (20 %). Due to the absence of proper sanitation and drinking water sources these diseases were occurred among the villagers. Malaria, fiver, gastric etc. diseases were also prevalent.

Table- 5.29: MAJOR FESTIVALS

Sl. No.	Festivals	No. of performing Households	%
1	Ker	53	53
2	Garia	14	14
3	Maa puja	1	1
4	Durga puja	14	14
5	Christmas	18	18

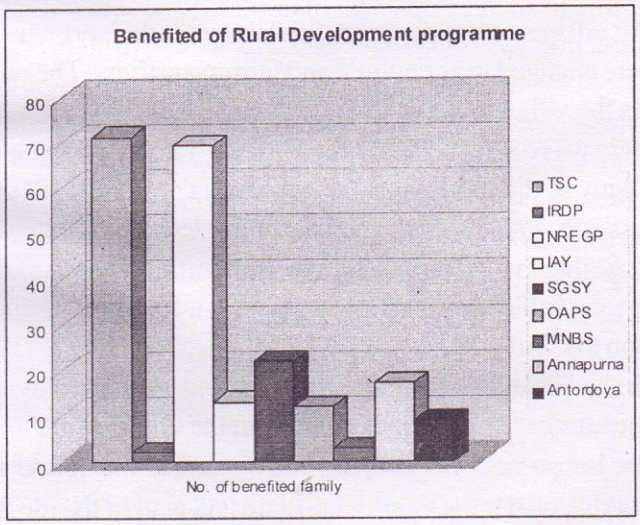
Source: Field survey, 2008

From the Table-5.29, it can be observe that the ker puja is the main festival among the sample households and about 53 percent of the households were celebrating it. Garia and Maa puja are also celebrated. A major portion of the households were celebrated Durgapuja and Christmas. Due to the influence of Christian missionary their original culture has been changing day by day.

Table- 5.30: BENEFITED OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Sl. No.	Nameof the programme	No. of benefited family	Percentage benefited family
1	TSC	71	71
2	IRDP	2	2
3	NREGP	69	69
4	IAY	13	13
5	SGSY	22	22
6	OAPS	12	12
7	MNBS	3	3
8	Annapurna	17	17
9	Antodoya	9	9
		Total 100	

Source: Field survey, 2008



The above table and figure provide information about the major Rural Development programmes implemented in the surveyed village. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) and National Rural Emplyment Guarantee Programme (NREGP) were two successfully implemented programmes in the village. The other programmes which were running in the

village were Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yogana (SGSY), National Olgage Pensios Scheme (NOAPS), National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS), Annapurna, Antodoya etc. Total 13 houses were provided under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY). Among the 100 households, 17 and 9 households were benefited under Annapurna and Antodoya programme respectively. NOAPS and MNBS were also working in the village, but most of the people were not aware of NMBS. SGSY was also running but due to the poor monitoring and supervision most of the Self Help Groups were malfunctioning.

Major Findings:

From the analysis of various aspects some major findings has been identified, though with the limited sample size. The following findings come out from the analysis of the primary data of villagers:

1. The concentration of population was more in the age group of 6-16, and it were about 25% of the total population.
2. In the village, sex ratio is more than the sex ratio of India.
3. Most of children of the village were born in home and only 8.59% children were born in either hospital or nursing home. Due to the lack of awareness and economic problem parents were not able to take facilities of delivery in hospital.
4. Most of the villagers were dependent on labour for their primary occupation. Some people were engaged in agriculture and farming activity. The number of employee was less in the village area.
5. Literacy rate was 68.70%, but women literacy rate was less than the male literacy rate and many of them were only able to sign. The number of graduate persons in the village were very few. Post graduate or any technical degree holder was absent.
6. In the village there were two religious communities- Hindu and Christian and they live in a peace full condition. The numbers of Hindu households were large in comparison to Christian.
7. Most of the households have their own house and some were living in their inherited house. The number of rented households in the village were very less.
8. Most of the house size was small and no big house was found in the village.
9. The roof of the most house was made of tin and wall of the most house were made of mud. Concrete or bricks made house were absent in the village.
10. The major sources of income were labour and cultivation. Amount of income from farming and service was less.
11. The average income per month of the house holds was Rs. 2386. The range of income of most of the households was between Rs. 2000-3000.

12. Among the surveyed households 93 households have their own land and most of them have land between 1-5 kanji. About 7% of the total house holds were land less. Out of the total land 73% were cultivable.
13. Among the households two types of family were visible. Most of the families were nuclear and some joint families were also found.
14. Electric facility was not available allover the village area. Most of the households have electric facility. Few of the households enjoying the hook electric supply.
15. Most of the villagers' used open well as their main source of drinking water. Proper drinking water facility was not available in the village.
16. Proper sanitation facility was not available in the village. Most of the villagers' were using pit type sanitation which is provided under TSC scheme. Often few people used to go to the jungle for defecation.
17. Wood was the major source of fuel for cooking to the villagers.
18. Most of the households have no separate place for domestic animal.
19. The villagers rearing cow, goat, pig etc. Monthly average income from livestock was almost negligible, they rearing livestock only for their family use.
20. Most of the households were enjoying TV, Radio, clock etc modern facilities. Almost every household have clock.
21. The major cultivation crop of the village was paddy and plantation crop was rubber. Jhum cultivation was not found in the village. Due to the influence of rubber cultivation, the trend of jhum cultivation decreased. Irrigation facility was absence; the only source of irrigation was rain water.
22. They expend most of the income in food purpose. Some household also expend more in education.
23. Almost half of the households don't save their money. Most of the households save their money in bank.
24. Most people suffer from dysentery and skin disease due to the lake of proper sanitation and drinking water sources. Some disabilities were also found among the surveyed people.
25. There was no restriction for inter-tribe and inter-caste marriage.
26. Most of the households performing Ker puja and Garia puja. Due to the influence of Christian missionary in the tribal populated area, the original cultural aspects of the Tripura tribes were effecting very much and now they perform Christian culture also.
27. NREGA and TSC were two major RD programmes which were properly working in that area. Due to the lack of proper implementing and monitoring and lack of awareness among the people, other RD programmes were not properly running in the village.

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HAMLET WISE TRIPURA POPULATION (2007) Annexure-1

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Agartala	Town Area	Town Area	43	94	87	181
Amarpur	West Sarbong	Punnejoy	13	26	28	54
Amarpur	Laugong G/P	Satara Phag	14	32	30	62
Amarpur	East Malbasa	Burburia west	5	11	9	20
Amarpur	East Malbasa	Burburia East	3	6	5	11
Amarpur	East Malbasa	Gamaku Samatai	5	10	11	21
Amarpur	East Malbasa	Malbasa Jamatia Para	3	5	6	11
Amarpur	Bomora Chara G/P	Kantick Para	22	47	52	99
Amarpur	Bomora Chara G/P	Kowra Mani Para	59	147	133	280
Amarpur	Parsim Duloma G/P	A.D.C	20	43	46	89
Amarpur	Purba Duloma G/P	Pahar pur	5	15	16	31
Amarpur	Kurma G/P	Kurma Para	19	45	47	92
Amarpur	Khedranel	Mayoungwanoi	12	27	31	58
Ambassa	Chakma	Jatindra Para	75	188	187	375
Ambassa	Chakma	Bhubandha Para	30	110	100	210
Ambassa	Chakma	Tarja Kumar Para	28	60	52	112
Ambassa	Chakma	Harida Para	27	45	36	81
Ambassa	Chakma	Bila Prasad Para	25	40	35	75
Ambassa	Chakma	Ananda Para	30	65	55	120
Ambassa	Chakma	Dhanti Para	28	47	37	84
Ambassa	Chakma	Tamarai Para	36	95	85	180
Ambassa	Chakma	Gunga nagar bazar	10	32	25	57
Ambassa	Ambassa bazar	Ambassa bazar	9	26	21	47
Ambassa	Khagendra Roaja Para	Khagendra Para	62	356	362	718
Ambassa	Tila Kr. Roaja Para	Tila Kr. Para	42	150	170	320
Ambassa	Sikari Bari	Sakari Bari	7	26	22	48
Ambassa	Chand Kr. Roaja Para	Chand Kr. Roaja Para	18	41	44	85
Ambassa	Bigna kr. Roaja Para	Bigna kr. Para	13	37	33	70

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Ambassa	Chungsarai Roaja Para	Chungsarai Para	15	37	34	71
Ambassa	Nalichara JagaMohan Roaja G/P	JagaMohan RoajaG/P	18	65	47	112
Ambassa	Dansing Roaja Para	Dansing Roaja Para	54	170	150	320
Ambassa	Sudhiram Roaja Para	Sudhiram Roaja Para	12	32	39	71
Ambassa	Sambonath Roaja Para	Sambonath Reang Para	9	31	27	58
Ambassa	Kalparai Roaja Para	Kalparai Para	25	63	77	140
Ambassa	Baloram G.P	Babu kr.Para	35	77	76	153
Ambassa	Baloram G.P	Chandramani Para	6	10	12	22
Ambassa	Baloram G.P	Bigna kr Para	10	21	17	38
Ambassa	Kathlia	Shikaribari Para	62	155	142	297
Ambassa	Kathlia	Chandrai-2 Para	75	172	160	332
Ampi	Haripur G.P	Haripur	5	13	13	26
Bagafa	Laxmi Chara village	Girdhi Kr.Para	50	150	130	280
Bagafa	Manu Village West	Naba Kumar Para	28	89	93	182
Bagafa	East Charok Bari	Mongchai Mog Para	1	4	5	9
Bagafa	East Bagafa	Bedanta Reang Para	2	5	5	10
Bagafa	Srikanta bari village	Gobardhan Para	15	40	37	77
Bagafa	Srikanta bari village	T.R.P Clkalani	22	49	47	96
Bagafa	Kalachi Mog G/P	Bachi Sadhan Para	24	66	50	116
Bagafa	Kalachi Mog G/P	Chiran Poipan	42	89	82	171
Bagafa	South Hichasara	Tarachandra Para	38	109	99	208
Bagafa	South Hichasara	Jumiroi Para	30	64	108	172
Bagafa	South Hichasara	Bhumadhan Para	37	97	93	190
Bagafa	South Hichasara	Gonga Charan Para	38	92	86	178
Bagafa	South Hichasara	Sachiram Para	137	367	357	724
Bagafa	Purbapilak village	Gitamohan para	79	162	157	319
Bagafa	Purbapilak village	Subkr. Para	15	41	40	81
Bagafa	Purbapilak village	Dhinomani Kalani	21	40	42	82
Bagafa	Purbapilak village	Asanchandra Para	36	75	79	154

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Bagafa	Purbapilak village	praba para	50	146	152	298
Bagafa	Purbapilak village	Dewjan Bari Kaleni	29	74	78	152
Bagafa	Purbapilak village	Dewjan Bari Kaleni	44	115	110	225
Bagafa	Purbapilak village	Bananta Para	17	44	42	86
Bagafa	Ramrai bari village	Lalit Mohan Para	79	190	165	355
Bagafa	Ramrai bari village	Satbaia Bari	88	212	200	412
Bagafa	Ramrai bari village	Surja Kr. Para	83	218	212	430
Bagafa	North Hichasara village	Nagaram Kalani Para	16	25	37	62
Bagafa	North Hichasara village	Subdhan Para	20	48	46	94
Bagafa	North Hichasara village	Patichara Kalani	39	82	83	165
Bagafa	Debdaru	Damdama para	21	55	46	101
Bagafa	Gardhaing Panchayat	Archin Para	172	516	470	986
Bagafa	Gardhaing Panchayat	Kandhai Para	78	234	201	435
Bagafa	Gardhaing Panchayat	Tisama Para	10	30	35	65
Bagafa	Gardhaing Panchayat	Bhakti Para	22	67	65	132
Bagafa	Birandra Nagar	Narath Para	50	130	120	250
Bagafa	Birandra Nagar	Joy Kumar Para	24	70	65	135
Bagafa	Birandra Nagar	Abindra Para	25	80	70	150
Bagafa	Birandra Nagar	Kashta Para	10	30	28	58
Bagafa	Srikanta Bari	Srikanta Para	70	175	172	347
Bagafa	Srikanta Bari	Hari Mohan Para	50	130	135	265
Bagafa	Srikanta Bari	Akhi Ram Para	35	103	85	188
Bagafa	Srikanta Bari	Kaia Ram Para	30	75	73	148
Bagafa	Srikanta Bari	Gobdhan Para	10	30	35	65
Bagafa	Srikanta Bari	Deb Kumar Para	20	60	70	130
Bagafa	Tairumumu(KwaiFang)	Mogal Prasad Para	40	101	120	221
Bagafa	Tairumumu(KwaiFang)	T.R.P.C Coloni	33	80	70	150
Bagafa	Tairumumu(KwaiFang)	Aranaram Para	28	80	70	150
Bagafa	Tairumumu(KwaiFang)	Arjun Para	29	88	84	172

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Bagafa	Tairumumu(KwaiFang)	Ananta Sadhar	47	112	104	216
Bagafa	Tairumumu(KwaiFang)	Surenta Chowdhury	44	112	114	226
Bagafa	Tairumumu(KwaiFang)	Paban Chandra Para	85	215	195	410
Bagafa	Tairumumu(KwaiFang)	Charan Singh Para	51	123	117	240
Bagafa	Tairumumu(KwaiFang)	Chandra Mal Para	94	249	250	499
Bagafa	Birendra Nagar village	dewan para	22	45	37	82
Bagafa	Muhuri Pur R.T	Madhula Sadhan Para	30	70	80	150
Bagafa	Kalachi	Kali Mohan Para	36	100	90	190
Bagafa	Julai bari Ashram Tilla	Asgaram Para	10	30	25	55
Bagafa	Kanchan Nagar Panchayat	Birendra Para	60	200	150	350
Bagafa	Abaingbari village	Sadhu Para	45	111	116	227
Bagafa	Abaingbari village	Abaing bari	86	180	223	403
Bagafa	Abaingbari village	Maiajay Para	43	108	104	212
Bagafa	Abaingbari village	Barbhadhan Para	22	52	50	102
Bagafa	Abaingbari village	Manikdhan Para	17	35	49	84
Bagafa	Abaingbari village	Krishnodhan Para	62	148	139	287
Bagafa	Abaingbari village	Nagandra Para	37	93	85	178
Bakshanagar	Chandai para g/p	Chandai para	15	37	34	71
Bakshanagar	Chandai para g/p	Mohanbuk	13	35	31	66
Bishalgarh	Dewan Bazar Para,Pathalia G/P	Dewan Bazar Para	4	8	7	15
Bishalgarh	Bishramganj	Chandi thakur Para	2	4	5	9
Bishalgarh	Bishramganj	Puska Para	5	12	13	25
Chawmanu	Makar Charra G/P	Ram Kr.R/P	45	85	124	209
Chawmanu	Makar Charra G/P	Sadhu Ram R/P	35	81	84	165
Chawmanu	West Gobindrabari	Rajmani Roaja Para	175	575	564	1139
Chawmanu	West Gobindrabari	Bidya Kumar Roaja Para	106	379	347	726
Chawmanu	West Gobindrabari	Ananda Hari Roaja Para	49	151	145	296
Chawmanu	West Gobindrabari	Annadhan Roaja Para	57	209	198	407
Chawmanu	West Gobindrabari	Japanmani Roaja Para	43	55	51	106

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Chawmanu	West Gobindrabari	Kanthamani Roaja Para	26	67	63	130
Chawmanu	West Gobindrabari	Sarpa Kumar Roaja Para	25	75	70	145
Chawmanu	West Gobindrabari	Tankarai Choudhury Para	25	40	36	76
Chawmanu	West Gobindrabari	Sachindra Choudhury Para	20	59	51	110
Chawmanu	East Gobindabari	Tarona Kumar Roaja	121	415	390	805
Chawmanu	East Gobindabari	Naisaram Roaja	75	209	193	402
Chawmanu	East Gobindabari	Sachindra Roaja Para	50	151	139	290
Chawmanu	East Gobindabari	Wakhiram Roaja	66	209	198	407
Chawmanu	East Gobindabari	Panchadhan Roaja	19	71	65	136
Chawmanu	East Gobindabari	Rajendra Roaja	17	77	74	151
Chawmanu	East Gobindabari	Saptaram Choudhury Para	0	0	0	0
Chawmanu	East Gobindabari	Kashiram Choudhury Para	0	0	0	0
Chawmanu	East Gobindabari	Manairam Choudhury Para	0	0	0	0
Chawmanu	Rajdhar	Dharma Kr. Ranju	45	170	145	315
Chawmanu	Rajdhar	Padhajan C.P	18	90	75	165
Chawmanu	Deba Chaatea G.P	Baiya Chandra Para	80	120	110	230
Chawmanu	Malidhar	Khnichang Singh R/P	26	127	115	242
Chawmanu	Malidhar	Nada Lal Raja	27	140	125	265
Dam Chara	Rohan Chara G/P	Tepla Para	9	24	27	51
Dambur Nagar	Daima G/P, Daishya Bari	Chandra Kumar Para	80	184	194	378
Dambur Nagar	Daima G/P, Daishya Bari	Joy Kumar Para	116	239	250	489
Dambur Nagar	Daima G/P, Daishya Bari	Mainya Kumar Para	190	418	434	852
Dambur Nagar	Daima G/P, Daishya Bari	Dhanya Ram Para	49	108	215	323
Dambur Nagar	Daima G/P, Daishya Bari	Balendra Para	28	91	78	169
Dambur Nagar	Daima G/P, Daishya Bari	Jes Kumar Para	49	105	96	201
Dambur Nagar	Daima G/P, Daishya Bari	Chandi Das Para	59	109	126	235
Dambur Nagar	Daima G/P, Daishya Bari	Paradise Para	1	4	1	5
Dambur Nagar	Daima G/P, Daishya Bari	Dina Ram Para	61	133	131	264
Dasda	Uttar Taisama	Poumatila	28	74	72	146

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Dasda	South Taisma	Pratap Royaja Para	17	44	53	97
Dasda	South Taisma	Ujjan Pumatila	20	60	71	131
Dasda	Sakhan Sermun G/P	Sermun Para	14	30	35	65
Dasda	Khakchang G/P A.D.C Village	Broja Kr. Para	41	105	104	209
Dasda	Khakchang G/P A.D.C Village	Prem Ch. Para	5	10	15	25
Dasda	Anandasagar G/P	Haja Chhara	40	97	94	191
Dasda	East Bhandharima G/P	Sewa para	37	81	79	160
Dambur Nagar	Ganda Chara	Taraban Colony	64	165	149	314
Dambur Nagar	East Potachara (Raishya Bari)	Charanda Roaja Para	47	111	90	201
Dambur Nagar	East Potachara (Raishya Bari)	Ananta Para	24	66	49	115
Dambur Nagar	East Potachara (Raishya Bari)	Niramani Para	18	27	32	59
Dambur Nagar	East Potachara (Raishya Bari)	Sarat Kumar Para	5	8	7	15
Dambur Nagar	East Potachara (Raishya Bari)	Narayan Para	31	56	56	112
Dambur Nagar	East Potachara (Raishya Bari)	Rashnada Para	26	45	48	93
Dambur Nagar	East Potachara (Raishya Bari)	Badhan mani Para	1	2	2	4
Dambur Nagar	Jagbandu Para	Muktaram Para	39	95	101	196
Dambur Nagar	Jagbandu Para	Sridhar Para	12	27	33	60
Dambur Nagar	Jagbandu Para	Dhali Para	28	66	59	125
Dambur Nagar	Jagbandu Para	Ananda Para	7	16	17	33
Dambur Nagar	Jagbandu Para	Hriday Para	7	15	27	42
Dambur Nagar	Jagbandu Para	Hunuman Para	1	4	2	6
Dambur Nagar	Jagbandu Para	Naibabu Para	1	3	4	7
Dambur Nagar	Jagbandu Para	Kupchara Para	28	72	67	139
Dambur Nagar	Kailongsing	Wanasha Para	204	451	449	900
Dambur Nagar	Kailongsing	Rajdhan Para	49	135	140	275
Dambur Nagar	Kailongsing	Old Joyram Para	7	25	20	45
Dambur Nagar	Kailongsing	Prem Kumar Para	37	55	50	105
Dambur Nagar	Kailongsing	Purna Kishore Para	19	46	47	93
Dambur Nagar	Kailongsing	Dhaisharam Para	52	126	130	256

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Dambur Nagar	Kailongsing	Gira Chandra Para	100	244	242	486
Dambur Nagar	Malda Kr Para G/P	Malda Kr Para	160	399	389	788
Dambur Nagar	Dhalapali	Old Dhalapati Para	129	282	260	542
Dambur Nagar	Dhalapali	New Dhalapati Para	177	371	336	707
Dambur Nagar	Dhalapali	Krishna Chandra Para	77	168	165	333
Dambur Nagar	Dhalapali	Gohor Chand Para	13	27	23	50
Dambur Nagar	Dhalapali	Madu Hari Para	40	89	66	155
Dambur Nagar	Dhalapali	Nabadi para	49	135	128	263
Dambur Nagar	Dhalapali	Karna Kishore Para	50	115	107	222
Dambur Nagar	Sarma	Mog Para	79	225	212	437
Dambur Nagar	Pancha Ratan	Utarai para	4	10	20	30
Dambur Nagar	Pancha Ratan	Kamdeng para	35	90	84	174
Dambur Nagar	Pancha Ratan	pakhi para	52	121	105	226
Dambur Nagar	Bhagirath Para	Bagirats Coloney	157	358	361	719
Dambur Nagar	Bhagirath Para	Gira Ch. Para	37	72	60	132
Dambur Nagar	Bhagirath Para	Bhagirats Para	161	355	365	720
Dambur Nagar	Puraba Pola Chara(Raishya bari)	Raishya bazar	1	3	4	7
Dambur Nagar	Puraba Pola Chara(Raishya bari)	Mayakr para	112	258	227	485
Dambur Nagar	Puraba Pola Chara(Raishya bari)	Rabirai Para	14	25	32	57
Dambur Nagar	Raima (Raishya bari)	Noaram Para	2	4	3	7
Dambur Nagar	Raima (Raishya bari)	Desherai Para	38	102	67	169
Dambur Nagar	Raima (Raishya bari)	Dharma Joy Para	4	13	17	30
Dambur Nagar	Raima (Raishya bari)	Khetra Hari Para	15	40	42	82
Dambur Nagar	Raima (Raishya bari)	Madhan Joy Para	116	223	240	463
Dambur Nagar	Raima (Raishya bari)	Anta Hari Para	2	4	3	7
Dambur Nagar	Raima (Raishya bari)	Sabhamani Para	1	4	3	7
Dambur Nagar	Raima (Raishya bari)	Ranjit Para	58	123	126	249
Dambur Nagar	Raima (Raishya bari)	Alendra Para	9	20	21	41
Dambur Nagar	Raima (Raishya bari)	Purbasing Para	46	103	105	208

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Dambur Nagar	Ulta Chara	Mahanya Para	10	37	20	57
Dambur Nagar	Ganda Chara	Taraban	72	152	174	326
Dambur Nagar	Ganda Chara	Kusum Para	33	97	95	192
Dambur Nagar	Ganda Chara	Durgapur	149	427	418	845
Dambur Nagar	Ganda Chara	Haripur	55	185	90	275
Dambur Nagar	Jagabandu Para	Badhanya Para	22	51	57	108
Dambur Nagar	Jagabandu Para	Sridharm Para	14	30	36	66
Dambur Nagar	Jagabandu Para	Padma Ranjan Para	13	37	33	70
Dambur Nagar	Ratan Nagar	Saradha Para	67	169	156	325
Dambur Nagar	Ratan Nagar	Thangami Para	41	125	122	247
Dambur Nagar	Ratan Nagar	Anandha Mohan Para	54	130	142	272
Dambur Nagar	Ratan Nagar	Ashimi Para	65	164	176	340
Dambur Nagar	Ratan Nagar	Sabdha Kr Para	30	84	81	165
Dambur Nagar	Ratan Nagar	Suramohan Chakma Para	43	102	101	203
Dambur Nagar	Ratan Nagar	Magimani Para	44	130	124	254
Dambur Nagar	Boal Khali	Puspadhan Roaja Para	136	345	335	680
Dambur Nagar	Boal Khali	Prasana Para	83	210	205	415
Dambur Nagar	Boal Khali	Manjoy Para	57	150	135	285
Dambur Nagar	Boal Khali	SantidasPara	79	210	185	395
Dambur Nagar	Boal Khali	Chandra Para	53	135	130	265
Dambur Nagar	Boal Khali	Nagendra Para	16	45	30	75
Dambur Nagar	Boal Khali	Lartikbijoy Para	8	25	20	45
Dambur Nagar	Boal Khali	Brindaban Para	32	45	35	80
Dambur Nagar	Boal Khali	Jurendra Para	10	30	35	65
Dambur Nagar	Boal Khali	Nita Kumar Para	60	160	155	315
Dambur Nagar	Bhagirath	Bir Kumar Para	33	101	74	175
Dambur Nagar	Bhagirath	Naba kumar Para	42	115	112	227
Dambur Nagar	Laxmi Pur	Chowkidar Para	19	33	36	69
Dambur Nagar	Laxmi Pur	Muchkumbira	18	43	40	83

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Dambur Nagar	Durga Bari	Durga Bari	15	36	35	71
Hrishyamukh	North Matai Panchayat	Manik Chari	37	75	88	163
Hrishyamukh	North Matai Panchayat	Madhya Champak Nagar	6	15	10	25
Hrishyamukh	North Matai Panchayat	New Matai Nagar	8	20	20	40
Hrishyamukh	North Matai Panchayat	Chautramoni para	20	49	91	140
Hrishyamukh	Mohini Nagar ADC Village	Batua Bari	104	252	238	490
Hrishyamukh	Mohini Nagar ADC Village	Rajiban para	90	229	220	449
Hrishyamukh	Mohini Nagar ADC Village	Noa Bari	13	27	33	60
Hrishyamukh	Mohini Nagar ADC Village	Gandhi Para	38	88	107	195
Hrishyamukh	Mohini Nagar ADC Village	Surja Kanja Para	16	37	28	65
Hrishyamukh	Mohini Nagar ADC Village	Badula para	22	50	41	91
Hrishyamukh	Mohini Nagar ADC Village	Karalia Bari	47	117	106	223
Hrishyamukh	Mohini Nagar ADC Village	Takka Bari	18	42	62	104
Hrishyamukh	Mohini Nagar ADC Village	Sadhu Moni Para	25	63	61	124
Hrishyamukh	Mohini Nagar ADC Village	Drona Ch Para	37	111	104	215
Hrishyamukh	Mohini Nagar ADC Village	Bali Para	14	29	27	56
Hrishyamukh	Joykatpur Panchayat	Joykatpur	1	3	2	5
Hrishyamukh	Joykatpur Panchayat	Chottachari	48	99	91	190
Hrishyamukh	Gabor Chara A.D.C village	Bindama Tilla	26	68	47	115
Hrishyamukh	Manirampur A.D.C village	Ful Kr. Para	39	102	83	185
Hrishyamukh	Manirampur A.D.C village	Bhaskar para	52	121	111	232
Hrishyamukh	Manirampur A.D.C village	Megharam Para	51	121	114	235
Hrishyamukh	Manirampur A.D.C village	Budhi Kr. Para	34	77	67	144
Hrishyamukh	Manirampur A.D.C village	Manirampur pur Para	33	80	76	156
Hrishyamukh	Manirampur A.D.C village	Bambihar Para	46	106	87	193
Hrishyamukh	Manirampur A.D.C village	Daxin Mamirampur Para	16	34	36	70
Hrishyamukh	Kailas Nagar A.D.C Village	Dobasi Para	83	145	174	319
Hrishyamukh	Kailas Nagar A.D.C Village	Hapta Bari	45	124	133	257
Hrishyamukh	Kailas Nagar A.D.C Village	Rasindra Bari	32	88	83	171

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Hrishyamukh	Kailas Nagar A.D.C Village	Mahamata Bari	67	154	174	328
Hrishyamukh	Kailas Nagar A.D.C Village	Mohan Sadder Para	39	76	68	144
Hrishyamukh	Kailas Nagar A.D.C Village	Langta Para	13	35	29	64
Hrishyamukh	Kailas Nagar A.D.C Village	Reang Para	17	47	44	91
Hrishyamukh	South Sonai Chari Gram Panchayat	Rajani Saddu para	35	104	106	210
Hrishyamukh	South Sonai Chari Gram Panchayat	Basta kr. Para	13	21	24	45
Hrishyamukh	South Sonai Chari Gram Panchayat	Khiranta Para	28	81	71	152
Hrishyamukh	South Sonai Chari Gram Panchayat	Some Para	7	19	21	40
Hrishyamukh	Devipur Gau Panchayat	Devipur	13	24	25	49
Hrishyamukh	Ratanpur A.D.C Village	Dayamoni Uchari Para	2	4	4	8
Hrishyamukh	Devipur Gau Panchayat	Eshwar Ch Para	63	89	76	165
Hrishyamukh	Ratanpur A.D.C Village	Thai Ch Para	35	39	42	81
Hrishyamukh	Devipur Gau Panchayat	Dhana Kr. Para	51	115	106	221
Hrishyamukh	Sonal chari A.D.C Village	Rajaram Bari West	48	135	134	269
Hrishyamukh	Sonal chari A.D.C Village	Rajaram Bari East	44	118	123	241
Hrishyamukh	Sonal chari A.D.C Village	Sadhu Para	23	79	66	145
Hrishyamukh	Sonal chari A.D.C Village	Kashi Para	15	41	44	85
Hrishyamukh	Sonal chari A.D.C Village	Bindama Tilla	21	57	57	114
Hrishyamukh	Sonal chari A.D.C Village	Hari Sadder Para	45	95	100	195
Hrishyamukh	Sonal chari A.D.C Village	Panchadham Para	27	56	59	115
Hrishyamukh	Sonal chari A.D.C Village	Govinda Para	37	92	87	179
Hrishyamukh	North Sonai Chari Panchayat	Das Para	1	5	1	6
Hrishyamukh	Haripur Gau Panchayat	Takka Bari	3	6	6	12
Hrishyamukh	Baspadua Gram Panchayat	Nag Para	3	9	6	15
Hrishyamukh	Shib pur A.D.C village	Dhanach Para	70	208	173	381
Hrishyamukh	Shib pur A.D.C village	Badula Para	52	102	90	192
Hrishyamukh	Shib pur A.D.C village	Rathi Kr. Para	59	133	130	263
Hrishyamukh	Shib pur A.D.C village	Hari Sadhu Para	49	100	101	201
Hrishyamukh	Shib pur A.D.C village	Dhamahari Para	30	80	75	155

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Hrishyamukh	Shib pur A.D.C village	Charasing Para	31	78	76	154
Hrishyamukh	Shib pur A.D.C village	Buddimangar Para	48	102	86	188
Hrishyamukh	Dhananjoy Nagar A.D.C Village	Champlaisa Para	13	24	24	48
Hrishyamukh	Dhananjoy Nagar A.D.C Village	Galachipa Para	39	84	70	154
Hrishyamukh	Dhananjoy Nagar A.D.C Village	Guru Bari	29	60	63	123
Hrishyamukh	Dhananjoy Nagar A.D.C Village	Devta Mura	8	19	17	36
Hrishyamukh	Dhananjoy Nagar A.D.C Village	Kathalia Bari	44	98	89	187
Hrishyamukh	Dhananjoy Nagar A.D.C Village	Kar Kr. Para	23	50	48	98
Hrishyamukh	Dhananjoy Nagar A.D.C Village	Malum Bari	16	32	28	60
Hrishyamukh	Dhananjoy Nagar A.D.C Village	Sonai Bari	27	49	61	110
Hrishyamukh	Dhananjoy Nagar A.D.C Village	Kachui Bari	18	46	46	92
Hrishyamukh	Dhananjoy Nagar A.D.C Village	Raju Bari	16	41	28	69
Jampui Hill	Sabual G/P	Sabual Para	33	85	71	156
Jampui Hill	Kanpui G/P	Kanpuri Para	9	25	29	54
Jampui Hill	Phuldung Sei G/P	Phuldungsei	9	24	19	43
Jirania	Khumlung, ADC Complex	Khumlung ADC	7	13	15	28
Kakraban	Kalaban G/P	Noatia Para	8	22	19	41
Kakraban	Kalaban G/P	Tin Garia	17	89	79	168
Kakraban	Kalaban G/P	Kathaltila	10	28	28	56
Kakraban	Dupatali G/P	Rani Killa Colony	6	17	16	33
Kakraban	Dupatali G/P	T.R Colony	4	13	12	25
Kakraban	Dupatali G/P	Noatia Para -II	39	109	104	213
Kalyanpur	Alindra Roaja Para G/P	Alindra Roaja	25	77	80	157
Karbook	Ichachari ADC.Village	Kall Mohan Para	37	93	82	175
Karbook	Ichachari ADC.Village	Ashra pomang Para	10	19	28	47
Karbook	Ichachari ADC.Village	Borobondo Para	18	38	41	79
Karbook	Ichachari ADC.Village	Jiban sardar Para	15	42	49	91
Karbook	Ichachari ADC.Village	RabiKumar Para	26	69	73	142
Karbook	Ichachari ADC.Village	Anna Prasad Para	17	42	49	91

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Karbook	Ichachari ADC.Village	Govinda Para	14	41	41	82
Karbook	Ichachari ADC.Village	Chotobando Para	42	95	100	195
Karbook	Ichachari ADC.Village	Jalanga Bazar	42	99	108	207
Karbook	Ichachari ADC.Village	Ashini Pomang Para	16	45	48	93
Karbook	Ichachari ADC.Village	Sadho Krishna Para	24	75	71	146
Karbook	Ichachari ADC.Village	Brata Kumar Para	10	19	21	40
Karbook	Ichachari ADC.Village	Purandhan	5	10	5	15
Karbook	Ichachari ADC.Village	Hapleng Para	25	45	53	98
Karbook	Ichachari ADC.Village	Narendra Para	2	6	5	11
Karbook	Ichachari ADC.Village	Shyama Chandra Para	18	51	50	101
Karbook	Ichachari ADC.Village	Surjya Prasad	22	57	54	111
Karbook	Ichachari ADC.Village	Matu Mog Para	9	24	23	47
Karbook	Ichachari ADC.Village	Banguli Para	18	38	39	77
Karbook	Ichachari ADC.Village	Janguram Para	16	38	43	81
Karbook	Ichachari ADC.Village	Subanga Rooja	35	84	74	158
Karbook	Ichachari ADC.Village	Gagan Sarder Rooja	7	22	17	39
Karbook	Ichachari ADC.Village	Pran Kumar Rooja	0	0	0	0
Karbook	Ichachari ADC.Village	Sarat Bikash Rooja	0	0	0	0
Karbook	Ichachari ADC.Village	Guiranga Rooja	0	0	0	0
Karbook	Ichachari ADC.Village	Chandi Das Rooja	22	58	52	110
Karbook	Rambadra	Hindu joy	44	94	89	183
Karbook	Rambadra	Sadhu Charan	15	33	34	67
Karbook	Mukchari G/P	Tuisa Kalok	65	129	136	265
Karbook	Mukchari G/P	Chaplan Chara	73	176	182	358
Karbook	Mukchari G/P	Gumti(Kwtal)	35	112	101	213
Karbook	Mukchari G/P	Mandirgat	34	78	73	151
Karbook	Mukchari G/P	Gumti(Kacham)	17	43	38	81
Karbook	West Manikya Dewan	Malindra Para	3	7	9	16
Karbook	West Manikya Dewan	DhayaChandra	4	11	9	20

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Karbook	West Manikya Dewan	Kubudhan Para	3	8	10	18
Karbook	West Manikya Dewan	Ati Chandra Para	3	8	9	17
Karbook	West Manikya Dewan	Guna Chandra Para	26	57	61	118
Karbook	West Manikya Dewan	Haradas Para	45	88	109	197
Karbook	West Manikya Dewan	Khantudas Para	19	43	47	90
Karbook	West Manikya Dewan	Tin Garia Para	3	6	7	13
Karbook	West Manikya Dewan	Dewan Para	69	138	138	276
Karbook	West Manikya Dewan	Aaga Joy Para	6	12	13	25
Karbook	West Manikya Dewan	Latindra Para	9	21	20	41
Karbook	West Manikya Dewan	Kusam Debbana	3	8	7	15
Karbook	West Manikya Dewan	Thanda Uchoi	2	5	6	11
Karbook	West Manikya Dewan	Kewi Uchoi	2	4	5	9
Karbook	East Manikya Dewan	Ramchandra	3	7	6	13
Karbook	East Manikya Dewan	Jarantn	15	36	41	77
Karbook	West Karbook	Sijao Mogpara	2	4	3	7
Karbook	West Karbook	Panjiham Para	2	7	4	11
Karbook	West Karbook	Mongal Cham Para	25	51	47	98
Karbook	West Karbook	Slarai	7	13	15	28
Karbook	West Karbook	Guna Chandra	9	18	21	39
Karbook	East Manikya Dewan	Nibaran Para	38	85	95	180
Karbook	East Manikya Dewan	Jangidar Para	49	130	108	238
Karbook	East Manikya Dewan	Gyananda Para	14	39	42	81
Karbook	East Manikya Dewan	krishnakanta para	42	98	113	211
Karbook	East Manikya Dewan	Prabin kumar para	28	59	66	125
Karbook	East Manikya Dewan	Chaitrasen Par	22	49	48	97
Karbook	East Manikya Dewan	Sudha Kr Para	35	76	79	155
Karbook	East Manikya Dewan	Aranya kumar para	27	58	60	118
Karbook	East Manikya Dewan	Koloni Para	25	53	51	104
Karbook	South Chelagang	Chandra Kiran	18	44	42	86

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Karbook	South Chelagang	Durga Ram Para	30	71	75	146
Karbook	Lebuchara G/P	Jamatia Para	5	9	10	19
Karbook	Lebuchara G/P	Shanti Koloni	6	13	11	24
Karbook	Lebuchara G/P	Sarriray Para	5	11	12	23
Karbook	Lebuchara G/P	ITI Para	2	4	3	7
Karbook	Lebuchara G/P	Gargantila	2	6	4	10
Karbook	Lebuchara G/P	South Jatanbari	9	21	22	43
Karbook	Lebuchara G/P	Baidha Bari	7	16	18	34
Karbook	Lebuchara G/P	Panchapha Para	4	9	10	19
Karbook	New Gumti G/P	Tirthamuk- 1	9	19	21	40
Karbook	New Gumti G/P	Tirthamuk- 2	18	38	40	78
Karbook	New Gumti G/P	Korey Chara	4	6	7	13
Karbook	New Gumti G/P	Bahorda Chara	16	27	30	57
Karbook	West Ekchari	Rashidas Para	9	25	27	52
Karbook	West Ekchari	Punbaray Para	6	13	15	28
Karbook	West Ekchari	Jugendra Para	18	38	39	77
Karbook	West Ekchari	Janaka Para	3	9	10	19
Karbook	Patichori A.D.C Village	Chandiram Para	85	203	201	404
Karbook	Patichori A.D.C Village	Lal Mohan Para	0	0	0	0
Karbook	Patichori A.D.C Village	Joy Chandra Para	0	0	0	0
Karbook	Patichori A.D.C Village	Richai Mag Para	2	6	5	11
Karbook	Patichori A.D.C Village	Madhukrishna Para	129	296	294	590
Karbook	Patichori A.D.C Village	Golomoni Para	121	331	265	596
Karbook	Patichori A.D.C Village	Ratanmani Para	23	64	67	131
Karbook	Patichori A.D.C Village	Lokachan Para	30	73	69	142
Karbook	Patichori A.D.C Village	Rasamani Para	13	33	28	61
Karbook	West Karbork G.P	Buban Para	12	17	23	40
Karbook	West Karbork G.P	Kali Roy Para	18	37	39	76
Karbook	West Karbork G.P	Alindra Para	13	33	24	57

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Karbook	West Karbork G.P	Surappa Kolai	12	24	19	43
Karbook	West Karbork G.P	Manmohan Kolai	2	3	7	10
Karbook	West Karbork G.P	Setchandra Kolai	1	2	3	5
Karbook	West Karbork G.P	Naba Joy Kolai	2	2	6	8
Karbook	West Karbork G.P	Mata Roy Kolai	1	1	1	2
Karbook	West Karbork G.P	Prasmani Kolai	2	3	2	5
Karbook	South Karbork A.D.C Village	Bagya Prasad	19	47	38	85
Karbook	South Karbork A.D.C Village	Shyam Krishna	8	19	18	37
Karbook	South Karbork A.D.C Village	Mon Mohan Para	3	3	8	11
Karbook	South Karbork A.D.C Village	Chandraring Para	9	25	26	51
Karbook	South Karbork A.D.C Village	Biranjoy Para	2	6	5	11
Karbook	South Karbork A.D.C Village	Budhi Mohan Para	5	17	15	32
Karbook	South Karbork A.D.C Village	Kubjari Para	1	3	3	6
Karbook	South Karbork A.D.C Village	Achainsi Para	6	19	13	32
Karbook	South Karbork A.D.C Village	Sukhi Charan Para	1	2	2	4
Karbook	East Karbork	Mahanta Para	47	105	87	192
Karbook	East Karbork	Braja Nanda Para	1	1	2	3
Karbook	East Karbork	Gusamani Para	18	47	52	99
Karbook	East Karbork	Mantridas Para	37	85	78	163
Karbook	East Karbork	Jumia Khokhon Para	17	27	31	58
Karbook	East Karbork	Prabin Para	39	84	90	174
Karbook	East Karbork	Govinda Para	5	14	18	32
Karbook	East Karbork	Binanth Para	26	55	56	111
Karbook	East Karbork	Kas Prasad Para	33	77	69	146
Karbook	Patichori A.D.C Village	Yadab Para	77	183	151	334
Karbook	Patichori A.D.C Village	Haribrata	17	47	30	77
Karbook	Patichori A.D.C Village	Chandra Hongs	44	95	83	178
Kathalia	Rangamura G/P	Rangamura	70	218	213	431
Kathalia	Rangamura G/P	Kaichakhala	110	340	319	659

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Kathalia	Nidaya G/P	Nidaya Para	46	142	134	276
Kathalia	Mikraisa Para	Maikraisa	229	579	565	1144
Kathalia	Mikraisa Para	Thalibari	330	876	320	1196
Kathalia	Mikraisa Para	Kalikhala	230	608	612	1220
Kathalia	Mikraisa Para	Manaiathar	231	580	565	1145
KillaKaraimara G/P		Bairagi Bari	2	3	4	7
Kumarghat	Deo Valley	Beha Kr Para	93	280	296	576
Kumarghat	Deo Valley	Babandra Para	75	140	149	289
LMNR-D Block	Rajdhar G/P	Ghaya Ram G/P	23	57	53	110
LMNR-D Block	Rajdhar G/P	Haridayal R/P	26	69	77	146
LMNR-D Block	Rajdhar G/P	Madhu Kr R/P	21	54	54	108
LMNR-D Block	Rajdhar G/P	Bishnada R/P	16	35	41	76
LMNR-D Block	Rajdhar G/P	Purnada R/P	45	119	100	219
LMNR-D Block	Rajdhar G/P	Purna Kr R/P	30	70	89	159
LMNR-D Block	Rajdhar G/P	Nayansing R/P	120	400	200	600
LMNR-D Block	Rajdhar G/P	**Kalpa Mb R/P**	45	180	170	350
LMNR-D Block	Rajdhar G/P	Thniya Ch R/P	55	190	185	375
Mandai	Sadgaria G/P	Sadgaria	20	54	51	105
Mandai	Ashi gara G/P	Bishu Rai Para	14	44	35	79
Mandai	Ashi gara G/P	Naitya Sarkar Para	31	98	83	181
Mandai	Thaipalaphang G/P	Mahanta chowdhury	25	71	62	133
Mandai	Thaipalaphang G/P	Kusha Sardar	14	39	37	76
Mandai	Kathi Ram G/P	Sihib Sardar	40	121	111	232
Mandai	Kathi Ram G/P	Rashi das Para	10	28	29	57
Mandai	Kathi Ram G/R	Kathi Ram Para	13	39	32	71
Mandai	Kathi Ram G/R	Saradas Para	25	77	69	146
Mandai	Kathi Ram G/R	Biswamoni Para	17	48	43	91
Manu	Kanchancherra	Kanchancharra	49	113	91	204
Manu	Kanchancherra	Dharma Kishal	44	103	112	215

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Manu	Kanchancherra	Dhani Chand	45	88	99	187
Manu	Kanchancherra	Mainuk Roy	8	15	18	33
Manu	Kanchancherra	Punar basan	38	62	90	152
Manu	Kanchancherra	Pritimani	38	109	117	226
Manu	Nalkata	Tripura Para	69	165	162	327
Manu	Nalkata	Debupur Para	7	13	8	21
Manu	Nalkata	Nalkata Proper	7	16	11	27
Manu	Naitoncherra	Jarmajoy Para	54	128	115	243
Manu	Naitoncherra	Whukiram Para	16	51	38	89
Manu	Naitoncherra	Mohini Para	72	166	130	296
Manu	Naitoncherra	Natun Bazar	62	169	146	315
Manu	Naitoncherra	Haldaram Para	68	143	152	295
Manu	Naitoncherra	Asharam Para	17	43	30	73
Manu	Naitoncherra	Puran Bazar	18	56	51	107
Manu	Naitoncherra	Karanta Para	32	103	89	192
Manu	Naitoncherra	Ashe Chandra Para	104	261	209	470
Manu	Deo-R/F	Kajyapha Para	70	171	184	355
Manu	Deo-R/F	Kunjapha Para	15	43	32	75
Manu	Chichiring Cherra	Barendra R/P	300	775	725	1500
Manu	Chichiring Cherra	Ratha R/P	217	553	532	1085
Manu	Lalcherra	H/Quarter Para	22	62	51	113
Manu	Chailengta	P.S Para	28	47	48	95
Manu	Chailengta	Gadhu Mohan Comp	35	41	30	71
Manu	Chailengta	SDM Quarter	25	32	30	62
Manu	East Kathalcherra	Mission Tila	12	34	31	65
Manu	East Kathalcherra	Puran Bari	9	27	20	47
Manu	East Kathalcherra	Natun Bari	6	17	15	32
Manu	East Kathalcherra	Bazar Area	5	18	10	28
Manu	South Haku Toisa	Kartik Para	93	236	229	465

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Manu	South Haku Toisa	Shiv Para	65	165	160	325
Manu	South Haku Toisa	Asta Kr. Para	30	70	85	155
Manu	South Haku Toisa	Madan Para	60	151	161	312
Manu	South Haku Toisa	Krishnadayal	70	141	151	292
Manu	South Haku Toisa	Ashram Para	35	81	94	175
Manu	South Haku Toisa	Nitya Kr. Para	15	37	39	76
Manu	South Haku Toisa	Matai Hapong	15	38	39	77
Manu	South Haku Toisa	Nimaichand	25	65	62	127
Manu	Manu Ghat GP	PGP Tilla	50	62	64	126
Manu	Manu Ghat GP	Block Para	25	32	26	58
Manu	Manu Ghat GP	Khalachang Para	36	74	81	155
Manu	Manu Ghat GP	Chanmari Para	20	35	26	61
Manu	Manu Ghat GP	Lamba bill	18	32	26	58
Manu	Manu Ghat GP	Kamana Para	25	90	49	139
Manu	Manu Ghat GP	Bailya Kr. Para	46	122	128	250
Manu	Manu Ghat GP	Noton Palli	9	19	15	34
Manu	Manu Ghat GP	Adharsa Pali	12	20	17	37
Manu	Deo R/F	Kakhai R/P	45	125	109	234
Manu	Deo R/F	Adhikari Para	40	110	115	225
Manu	Deo R/F	Rajdhan Para	50	132	120	252
Manu	Deo R/F	Ishan Roaja Para	95	190	195	385
Manu	Deo R/F	Gagan R/P	40	107	11	118
Manu	Deo R/F	Company Para	125	308	117	425
Manu	Deo R/F	Machdhar Para	25	70	65	135
Manu	Deo R/F	Umanjoy Para	25	65	60	125
Manu	Deo R/F	Uamalang Hadhuk	35	95	80	175
Manu	North Haku Toisa G/P	Kukil mani Roaja Para	235	309	296	605
Manu	North Haku Toisa G/P	Kitting Purna Para	64	163	132	295
Manu	North Haku Toisa G/P	Ratan Roaja Para	69	157	155	312

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Manu	North Haku Toisa G/P	Keshab ram Para	12	18	21	39
Manu	North Haku Toisa G/P	Gopinath Para	45	66	69	135
Manu	North Haku Toisa G/P	Badhan D/B Para	15	27	25	52
Manu	North Haku Toisa G/P	Kartik D/B Para	2	4	3	7
Manu	North Haku Toisa G/P	Biranda Sadu Para	1	1	1	2
Manu	North Haku Toisa G/P	Bazar Para	18	33	42	75
Manu	South Haku Toisa	Water Supply Para	40	95	100	195
Manu	South Haku Toisa	Muslim Para	15	36	25	61
Manu	South Haku Toisa	Basana Para	45	92	88	180
Manu	South Haku Toisa	Kheaghat	75	138	132	270
Manu	South Haku Toisa	Bazar Area	25	67	54	121
Manu	Sindu Kumar G/P	Baidhya Manik Para	12	25	27	52
Manu	Sindu Kumar G/P	Lal Kr Para	58	125	128	253
Manu	Sindu Kumar G/P	Mathura Para	4	8	10	18
Manu	Sindu Kumar G/P	Karka Kr Para	14	35	31	66
Manu	Sindu Kumar G/P	Sindu Kumar Para	112	258	255	513
Manu	Sindu Kumar G/P	Dhurjoy Roaja Para	48	73	93	166
Manu	Chichuring Chaua	Ratha Kr.Para	75	146	207	353
Manu	Chichuring Chaua	Barindra Para	84	173	169	342
Manu	Chichuring Chaua	Subarna Para	17	45	46	91
Manu	Chichuring Chaua	Surat Karbari Para	0	0	0	0
Manu	Chichuring Chaua	Baitya Kr.Para	70	158	159	317
Manu	Longtharai R.F(G.P)	Biramani Kr.Para	85	235	200	435
Manu	Longtharai R.F(G.P)	Padhma Kr.Para	75	201	171	372
Manu	Longtharai R.F(G.P)	Lalmh Para	73	156	150	306
Manu	Longtharai R.F(G.P)	Maniya Kr.Para	63	130	122	252
Manu	Longtharai R.F(G.P)	Chandra Hongha	110	260	237	497
Manu	Longtharai R.F(G.P)	Mani Badre Para	108	295	286	581
Manu	East Karamcherra G/P	Labya Moh.Para	43	105	118	223

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Manu	East Karamcherra G/P	Chanjak Moni Para	17	39	52	91
Manu	East Karamcherra G/P	Baghairam Para	40	118	105	223
Manu	East Karamcherra G/P	Gala Chand Para	39	106	102	208
Manu	East Karamcherra G/P	Reja Rai Para	9	18	19	37
Manu	East Karamcherra G/P	Jumina Coloney	6	65	62	127
Manu	East Karamcherra G/P	Forest Village	17	61	58	119
Manu	West karamcherra	Birmoni Para	29	45	74	119
Manu	West karamcherra	Mai mai Para	29	59	56	115
Manu	West karamcherra	Tippannya Para	17	43	36	79
Manu	West karamcherra	Mangal Para	33	80	88	168
Manu	Mainama	Madhub Master Para	32	72	85	157
Manu	Mainama	Brata Kumar Para	59	151	120	271
Manu	Mainama	Agor Para	30	75	65	140
Manu	Mainama	Bazer Para	45	125	102	227
Manu	Mainama	Arjun Para	30	112	92	204
Manu	Mainama	Hakarai Para	35	82	75	157
Manu	Mainama	Duranta Para	35	85	81	166
Manu	Mainama	Lambabill Para	45	112	101	213
Manu	Mainama	Doyal Para	22	55	58	113
Manu	Jamer Charra G.P	Kuiram Para	40	88	85	173
Manu	Jamer Charra G.P	Ratha Roaja Para	24	65	53	118
Manu	Jamer Charra G.P	Baishnab Chara Para	25	65	67	132
Manu	Jamer Charra G.P	Chenjack Para	15	28	31	59
Manu	Jamer Charra G.P	Saridhan Para	17	37	34	71
Manu	Jamer Charra G.P	Gandhi Para	15	54	59	113
Manu	Jamer Charra G.P	RamKurta Charra	55	89	75	164
Manu	Jamer Charra G.P	Asta Ram Para	60	103	84	187
Manu	Jamer Charra G.P	Chapaila Para	25	32	28	60
Manu	Jamer Charra G.P	Piyarki Para	15	25	18	43

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Manu	Jamer Charra G.P	Bijoy giri Para	20	18	22	40
Manu	West Mashli Charra	Kamana R/P-2	25	62	75	137
Manu	Manikpur G/P	Nadi Rai R/P	25	55	50	105
Manu	Manikpur G/P	Alendra R/P	25	68	56	124
Manu	Manikpur G/P	Rabi Kr. R/P	40	93	94	187
Manu	Manikpur G/P	Purnada R/P	44	86	127	213
Manu	Manikpur G/P	Lalidhan R/P	31	80	80	160
Manu	Manikpur G/P	Kumaria R/P	45	88	95	183
Manu	Manikpur G/P	Dharja Kr.R/P	44	97	85	182
Manu	Manikpur G/P	Rai R/P	19	78	45	123
Manu	Manikpur G/P	Juri Kr. R/P	55	161	171	332
Manu	Karati Charra G/P	Radha Reang Para	14	21	24	45
Manu	Karati Charra G/P	Dhamudhoy Reang Para	2	3	6	9
Manu	Karati Charra G/P	Kashinath Para	11	18	20	38
Manu	Sindhu Kumar G.P	Sindu Kumar Para	60	96	93	189
Manu	Sindhu Kumar G.P	Duramani Para	55	99	75	174
Manu	Sindhu Kumar G.P	Gagaza Para	65	105	93	198
Manu	Sindhu Kumar G.P	Sribar Para	87	147	129	276
Matabari	Goalia Para, Simsima G/P	Goalia Para	40	131	145	276
Matabari	Brahma Chara G/P	Kola Tilla	54	164	157	321
Matabari	Brahma Chara G/P	Gathalong	68	177	163	340
Matabari	Gargi Gram Panchayat	Gargi Para	36	103	94	197
Melagarh	Toibandal G/P	South Toibandal	357	898	890	1788
Melagarh	Toibandal G/P	North Toibandal	87	238	227	465
Melagarh	Toibandal G/P	South Toibandal	255	727	729	1456
Melagarh	Toibandal G/P	North Toibandal	22	76	70	146
Melagarh	Urmai G/P	Urmai Para	13	31	33	64
Melagarh	Urmai G/P	Durlab Narayan	11	30	27	57
Melagarh	Indra Kr Para	Indra Kr Para	105	331	303	634

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Mungia Kami	Abala Phani Para G/P	Abala Phani Para	41	117	104	221
Panisagar	Madhuban G/P	Madhuban	42	103	107	210
Panisagar	Madhuban G/P	Bairagibari	60	130	144	274
Panisagar	Madhuban Gram Panchayat	Rajnagar	18	43	47	90
Panisagar	Madhuban Gram Panchayat	Laxmipur	0	0	0	0
Panisagar	Madhuban Gram Panchayat	Ashidrum	51	192	193	385
Pecharthal	Narayanpur G/P	Narayan Pur	26	84	69	153
Pecharthal	Narayanpur G/P	Samuk Chara	29	91	85	176
Rajnagar	South Radhanagar Panchayat	Kitta Hari Para	42	110	90	200
Rajnagar	South Radhanagar Panchayat	Bakho Para	20	43	62	105
Rajnagar	South Radhanagar Panchayat	Bandare Para	60	201	118	319
Rajnagar	South Radhanagar Panchayat	Bahardoor Para	5	15	10	25
Rajnagar	South Radhanagar Panchayat	Kripa Kumar Para	16	45	40	85
Rajnagar	Radhanagar Panchayat	Ram Das Para	48	130	122	252
Rajnagar	Radhanagar Panchayat	Mohan basi Para	32	73	65	138
Rajnagar	Pai Khola Gram Panchayat	Ramananda Para	22	64	55	119
Rajnagar	Pai Khola Gram Panchayat	Baida Para	23	65	53	118
Rajnagar	Pai Khola Gram Panchayat	Twishama Para	42	101	118	219
Rajnagar	Pai Khola Gram Panchayat	Pal Paikhola Para	29	60	31	91
Rajnagar	West Kalabariya Panchayat	Bahadoor Para	43	130	117	247
Rajnagar	West Kalabariya Panchayat	Rakhiram Para	37	105	110	215
Rajnagar	West Kalabariya Panchayat	Athar Para	38	85	120	205
Rajnagar	Endra Gram Panchayat	North Colony	31	109	87	196
Rajnagar	Endra Gram Panchayat	Supari Khala	26	81	74	155
Rajnagar	Ekinpur Gram Panchayat	Ekin Pur	41	121	109	230
Rajnagar	Barapathari Panchayat	Sumendra nagar	39	109	102	211
Rajnagar	Radhanagar Panchayat	Madan Krishna Para	87	281	204	485
Rajnagar	Radhanagar Panchayat	Kantiram Para	76	214	196	410
Rajnagar	Trishna A.D.C Village	Hetalia Para	110	281	175	456

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Rajnagar	Trishna A.D.C Village	Kachari Para	92	187	152	339
Rajnagar	Trishna A.D.C Village	Manai Pathar Para	59	162	138	300
Rajnagar	Trishna A.D.C Village	Udai hari para	45	131	113	244
Rajnagar	Trishna A.D.C Village	Gobardeba Para	48	158	133	291
Rajnagar	Trishna A.D.C Village	Kalandeba Para	19	69	72	141
Rajnagar	Trishna A.D.C Village	Sacharam Para	42	137	129	266
Rajnagar	Kachari (R.F) A.D.C Village	Oung Chara Para	47	119	109	228
Rajnagar	Kachari (R.F) A.D.C Village	Kokichara Para	58	172	131	303
Rajnagar	Kachari (R.F) A.D.C Village	Batkhala Para	71	192	147	339
Rajnagar	Kachari (R.F) A.D.C Village	Chikanthali Para	49	125	112	237
Rajnagar	Kachari (R.F) A.D.C Village	Thali Chara Para	32	97	76	173
Rajnagar	Kachari (R.F) A.D.C Village	Thali Bari Para	65	176	128	304
Rajnagar	North Srirampur Panchayat	Chott Khala	13	41	35	76
Rajnagar	North Srirampur Panchayat	Srirampur Para	40	94	81	175
Rajnagar	North Srirampur Panchayat	Bairav nagar	37	83	72	155
Rajnagar	North Srirampur Panchayat	Daida Para	28	55	46	101
Rajnagar	North Srirampur Panchayat	Nepen nagar	29	65	52	117
Rajnagar	North Srirampur Panchayat	Gool Tilla	23	57	48	105
Rajnagar	North Srirampur Panchayat	Siddinagar	19	43	37	80
Rajnagar	East Kalabaria Panchayat	Shilchari Para	20	40	35	75
Rajnagar	East Kalabaria Panchayat	Kharga Para	30	70	60	130
Rajnagar	East Kalabaria Panchayat	Sajaria Para	8	16	15	31
Rajnagar	East Kalabaria Panchayat	Monchandra Para	27	58	50	108
Rajnagar	East Kalabaria Panchayat	Mog Para	6	15	12	27
Rajnagar	Jashmura Gram Panchayat	Jashmura Para]	41	132	107	239
Rajnagar	Jashmura Gram Panchayat	Barabari Para	32	97	84	181
Rajnagar	Jashmura Gram Panchayat	Kanda Chara Para	35	113	102	215
Rajnagar	Chittamara Panchayat	Joy Hari Para	31	88	74	162
Rajnagar	Chittamara Panchayat	Dharman Krishna Para	32	89	80	169

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Rajnagar	Chittamara Panchayat	Chowdari Para	15	42	30	72
Rajnagar	Chittamara Panchayat	Twikkamari Para	72	162	147	309
Rajnagar	Chittamara Panchayat	Natan Nagar Para	20	46	35	81
Rajnagar	Chittamara Panchayat	Brindaban Roaja Para	35	92	85	177
Rajnagar	Chittamara Panchayat	Khugendra Para	36	95	87	182
Rajnagar	Chittamara Panchayat	Baishnab Para	51	130	115	245
Rajnagar	Nihar nagar Panchayat	Debduar Para	38	190	125	315
Rajnagar	Nihar nagar Panchayat	Batisha Para	25	85	92	177
Rajnagar	Nihar nagar Panchayat	Rangatilla Para	17	62	53	115
Rajnagar	Nihar nagar Panchayat	Rajkumar Para	4	9	11	20
Rajnagar	Nihar nagar Panchayat	Krishnabari Para	30	95	82	177
Rajnagar	Nihar nagar Panchayat	Chabagan Para	41	110	106	216
Rajnagar	Dimatali Gram Panchayat	Bharat Mani Para	28	69	51	120
Rajnagar	Dimatali Gram Panchayat	Dimatali Para	26	62	53	115
Rajnagar	Dimatali Gram Panchayat	Chandrapur Para	17	45	40	85
Rupachari	Purba Sabroom A.D.C Village	Puni chan Para	47	104	99	203
Rupachari	Purba Sabroom A.D.C Village	Punar basan Collong Para	39	86	96	182
Rupachari	Purba Sabroom A.D.C Village	Natun Para	7	19	20	39
Rupachari	Purba Sabroom A.D.C Village	17 Card	1	1	2	3
Rupachari	Purba Sabroom A.D.C Village	Tea-garden	7	8	16	24
Rupachari	Epnara Panchayat	Manaya Para	11	28	21	49
Rupachari	Elmara GIP	Kilo Mog Para	2	3	6	9
Rupachari	Elmara Panchayat	Devendra Para	2	6	4	10
Rupachari	Haza Chari G/P	Bimala Chakma Para	2	7	4	11
Rupachari	Haza Chari G/P	Ram Sing Para	7	19	15	34
Rupachari	Haza Chari G/P	Jogendra Para	2	6	4	10
Rupachari	Silchari Panchayat	Abhir Kr Roaja	72	180	179	359
Rupachari	East Manu Bankul G/P	Ashim Ch. Para	39	99	97	196
Rupachari	Garifa (A.D.C)	Sudam Para	37	91	97	188

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Rupachari	Garifa (A.D.C)	Nabaidya Para	33	90	95	185
Rupachari	Garifa (A.D.C)	Bali Mog Para	2	5	4	9
Rupachari	Bishnupur A.D.C	Brinda Kishore Roaja Para	64	158	158	316
Rupachari	Bishnupur A.D.C	Rashi Ch Roaja Para	38	114	93	207
Rupachari	Bishnupur A.D.C	Asam Ch Para	28	68	67	135
Rupachari	Bishnupur A.D.C	Prashana Chowdhury Para	62	125	146	271
Rupachari	Bishnupur A.D.C	Kenta Mani Para	39	83	92	175
Rupachari	Bishnupur A.D.C	Bishnu Charan Para	87	177	200	377
Rupachari	Bishnupur A.D.C	Jatila Para	21	47	54	101
Rupachari	Bishnupur A.D.C	Rohi Das Para	62	132	133	265
Rupachari	Bishnupur A.D.C	Birendra Roaja Para	35	73	66	139
Rupachari	Bagmara A.D.C	Hari Das Para	46	150	126	276
Rupachari	Bagmara A.D.C	Kusum lal Choudhury Para	33	101	94	195
Rupachari	Bagmara A.D.C	Krishna Mohan Para	10	39	35	74
Rupachari	Bagmara A.D.C	Biradhan Para	13	48	32	80
Rupachari	Bagmara A.D.C	Gunadhar Para	18	38	56	94
Rupachari	Bagmara A.D.C	Fukuljay Sardar Para	22	57	67	124
Rupachari	Bagmara A.D.C	Subiram Para	32	90	103	193
Rupachari	Bagmara A.D.C	Rabi Das Roaja Para	30	84	90	174
Rupachari	Bagmara A.D.C	Dina Prasad Para	34	63	52	115
Rupachari	Bagmara A.D.C	Kyana Prashad Para	13	26	30	56
Rupachari	Bagmara A.D.C	Najendra Para	28	75	64	139
Rupachari	Kathal Chari	Samonjay Para	76	177	155	332
Rupachari	Kathal Chari	Asha Ch. Para	97	229	209	438
Rupachari	Kathal Chari	Sebadhan Roaja Para	59	136	124	260
Rupachari	Kathal Chari	Brajendra Para	34	89	96	185
Rupachari	Sonaichari/A.D.C Block	Thai charan Para	24	70	64	134
Rupachari	Sonaichari/A.D.C Block	S.T Colony	37	70	64	134
Rupachari	Sonaichari/A.D.C Block	Asha Ram Para	25	74	69	143

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Rupachari	Sonaichari/A.D.C Block	Rugya Mog Para	5	17	15	32
Rupachari	Sonaichari/A.D.C Block	Rabindra Nath Para	6	18	10	28
Rupachari	Sonaichari/A.D.C Block	Ambika Nath Para	3	7	8	15
Rupachari	Sonaichari/A.D.C Block	Pradhan Para	21	70	63	133
Rupachari	South Manu Bankul/A.D.C	Sital Chowdhury Para	50	120	114	234
Rupachari	South Manu Bankul/A.D.C	Bhagirath Roaja Para	26	74	57	131
Rupachari	South Manu Bankul/A.D.C	S.T Colony	25	56	49	105
Rupachari	South Manu Bankul/A.D.C	Jatila Para	23	57	62	119
Rupachari	South Manu Bankul/A.D.C	Rajkumar Roaja Para	15	29	41	70
Rupachari	South Manu Bankul/A.D.C	Sukhidhan Roaja Para	37	68	78	146
Rupachari	South Manu Bankul/A.D.C	Aswani Chowdhury Para	22	52	48	100
Rupachari	Sukna Chari G/P	Inokya Mog Para	2	5	4	9
Rupachari	Sukna Chari G/P	Bajendra Para	25	67	62	129
Rupachari	Sukna Chari G/P	Jayanta Para	21	58	46	104
Rupachari	Sukna Chari G/P	S.T Colony	16	43	38	81
Rupachari	Sukna Chari G/P	Kamax Chari Para	5	13	13	26
Rupachari	Sukna Chari G/P	Megabrana Para	27	74	67	141
Rupachari	Sukna Chari G/P	Naba Chandra Para	68	176	163	339
Rupachari	Chalita Bankut-G/P	Bidi Roy Para	10	25	24	49
Rupachari	Silchari G/P	Chola Mog Para	1	2	5	7
Rupachari	Bagachatal G/P	Desararam Puran Bari	30	76	70	146
Rupachari	Bagachatal G/P	Purna Para	8	22	17	39
Rupachari	Bagachatal G/P	Ranjit Para	16	45	39	84
Rupachari	Mahamoni G/P	Bardra Tilla Para	11	28	23	51
Rupachari	Mahamoni G/P	School Tilla Para	3	11	7	18
Rupachari	Mahamoni G/P	Hospital Tilla Para	8	19	22	41
Rupachari	Mahamoni G/P	Chailaphru Mog Para	6	14	13	27
Rupachari	Kaptali G/P	Chetakappa para	38	112	97	209
Rupachari	Kaptali G/P	Beltali Para	33	86	83	169

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Rupachari	Chalita Bankut-G/P	Atakmog Para	5	10	11	21
Rupachari	Chalita Bankut-G/P	Rabi Kr Para	19	51	47	98
Rupachari	Chalita Bankut-G/P	Ram Prasad Para	12	29	32	61
Rupachari	Sukna Chari G/P	Lagna Para	22	57	53	110
Rupachari	Ghorakappa G/P	Karuna Kanta	7	17	13	30
Rupachari	Ghorakappa G/P	PothaChari	34	89	84	173
Rupachari	Ghorakappa G/P	DuloChari	126	315	307	622
Rupachari	Chalita Bankui G/P	Govinda Para	26	71	41	112
Rupachari	Chalita Bankui G/P	Padma Lochan Para	48	100	104	204
Rupachari	Chalita Bankui G/P	Nabi Ram Para	64	136	134	270
Rupachari	Chalita Bankui G/P	RamaRoy Para	30	79	80	159
Rupachari	Chalita Bankui G/P	Pramesh Mog Para	35	9	6	15
Rupachari	BARBIR G/P	SUBARNA ROAJA	48	101	112	213
Rupachari	Chalita Bankui G/P	Prassanna Chowdhury	71	174	159	333
Rupachari	Elmara G/P	Bakla Para	3	7	6	13
Rupachari	Elmara G/P	M.T.Coloney	3	6	4	10
Rupachari	East manubakul	Govidhan para	27	67	57	124
Rupachari	North Manu Bankul	Sachindra Para	19	44	43	87
Rupachari	North Manu Bankul	Nanda Kr. Roaja Para	31	60	84	144
Rupachari	North Manu Bankul	Meganath Para	24	55	57	112
Rupachari	Purba Sabroom A.D.C Village	Khumbar Para	27	78	67	145
Rupachari	Purba Sabroom A.D.C Village	Khirod Para	441	130	117	247
Rupachari	Purba Sabroom A.D.C Village	Manik Para	15	57	48	105
Rupachari	Purba Sabroom A.D.C Village	Krita Chandra Para	31	104	87	191
Rupachari	Purba Sabroom A.D.C Village	Jam Chandra Para	37	127	106	233
Rupachari	Purba Sabroom A.D.C Village	Taila Chandra Para	23	63	54	117
Rupachari	Purba Sabroom A.D.C Village	Zogaa Chandra Para	17	55	71	126
Rupachari	Purba Sabroom A.D.C Village	Kali Block Para	27	87	71	158
Rupachari	Chatakchari Panchayat	Sen Chandra Para	24	53	53	106

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Rupachari	Chatakchari Panchayat	Nibaran Para	14	32	26	58
Rupachari	Chatakchari Panchayat	Jana Chandra Para	32	81	73	154
Rupachari	Chatakchari Panchayat	Kamini Para	22	50	48	98
Rupachari	Chatakchari Panchayat	Natun Para	61	145	142	287
Rupachari	Chatakchari Panchayat	Satarai Para	39	93	109	202
Rupachari	Chatakchari Panchayat	Huiram Para	37	94	89	183
Rupachari	Chatakchari Panchayat	Basi Chandra Para	25	64	54	118
Rupachari	Chatakchari Panchayat	Charan Das Para	46	114	121	235
Rupaichari	Ghorakappa G/P	Anna bandu para	130	260	235	495
Rupaichari	Bagachatal Panchayat	Purna (Darma) Para	19	37	39	76
Rupaichari	Bagachatal Panchayat	Ranjit Para	15	44	40	84
Rupaichari	Bagachatal Panchayat	Puran Ganjalima Para	25	65	63	128
Rupaichari	Bagachatal Panchayat	New Gunjalima Para	18	41	44	85
Rupaichari	Bagachatal Panchayat	Fulchari Para	17	30	38	68
Rupaichari	Bagachatal Panchayat	Hacha Chari Para	23	60	46	106
Rupaichari	Bagachatal Panchayat	Pomang Para	37	78	84	162
Rupaichari	Bagachatal Panchayat	Desharam Khambar	55	143	133	276
Rupaichari	Bagachatal Panchayat	Desharam Puran Bari	30	69	78	147
Rupaichari	Kaptali Panchayat	Bagmara Para	18	41	62	103
Rupachari	Baishnabpur A.D.C Village	Alliyamara Para	58	132	163	295
Rupachari	Baishnabpur A.D.C Village	Tilla bari	21	77	57	134
Rupachari	Baishnabpur A.D.C Village	Jour Kumba	1	3	3	6
Rupachari	Baishnabpur A.D.C Village	South Baishnabpur	1	4	3	7
Rupachari	Baishnabpur A.D.C Village	Gagra Para	7	26	16	42
Rupachari	Baishnabpur A.D.C Village	Sadai Singh Para	52	146	118	264
Rupachari	West Ludhua A.D.C Panchayat	Raj Kr. Para	20	49	38	87
Rupachari	West Ludhua A.D.C Panchayat	Kantiram Para	82	177	180	357
Rupachari	West Ludhua A.D.C Panchayat	Guna Ch. Para	43	109	94	203
Rupachari	West Ludhua A.D.C Panchayat	Puniram Para	36	82	92	174

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Rupachari	West Ludhua A.D.C Panchayat	Rambarna Para	47	121	104	225
Rupachari	West Ludhua A.D.C Panchayat	Chandi Para	13	30	36	66
Rupachari	West Ludhua A.D.C Panchayat	Joyprasad Para	29	75	72	147
Rupachari	West Ludhua A.D.C Panchayat	Tejaram Para	27	61	62	123
Salema	Ashapurna Jumia Colony	Ashapurna Jumia Colony	64	220	197	417
Salema	Mali Rai Roaja Para	Mali Rai Roaja Para	45	127	120	247
Salema	Halhali	Halhali Para	1	4	2	6
Salema	Abanga Kami	Abanga Kami	2	7	5	12
Satchand	Paschim Jelafa	Rabiram Para	3	11	8	19
Satchand	Paschim Jelafa	Ramji Para	8	23	16	39
Satchand	Chalita Chari A.D.C Village	Sonachandra Para	42	94	85	179
Satchand	Chalita Chari A.D.C Village	Nandiram Para	34	68	73	141
Satchand	Chalita Chari A.D.C Village	Project Kaloni Para	30	83	76	159
Satchand	Chalita Chari A.D.C Village	Aslam Border Para	7	17	20	37
Satchand	Chalita Chari A.D.C Village	Das Kaloni Para	26	57	68	125
Satchand	Chalita Chari A.D.C Village	Mahim Sardar Para	19	57	43	100
Satchand	Chalita Chari A.D.C Village	Mongali Para	40	108	84	192
Satchand	Chalita Chari A.D.C Village	Nagri Sardar Para	54	130	118	248
Satchand	Chalita Chari A.D.C Village	Pream Chandra Para	29	127	123	250
Satchand	Ratanmoni Panchayat	Rabindra Para	25	62	60	122
Satchand	Ratanmoni Panchayat	Mandali Para	47	128	107	235
Satchand	Ratanmoni Panchayat	Joyram Para	31	70	75	145
Satchand	Ratanmoni Panchayat	Chukider Para	76	179	178	357
Satchand	Ratanmoni Panchayat	Shyam Para	35	73	70	143
Satchand	Ratanmoni Panchayat	IAY.Coloni Para	32	70	72	142
Satchand	Ratanmoni Panchayat	Subal Sadhu Para	20	48	42	90
Satchand	Ratanmoni Panchayat	Matu Mog Para	34	80	87	167
Satchand	Paschim Sabroom/Kathalchari	Prasanya Roaja	7	12	14	26
Satchand	Paschim Sabroom/Kathalchari	Phomog Para	28	61	47	108

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Satchand	Paschim Sabroom/Kathalchari	Das Paki	1	3	1	4
Satchand	Paschim Sabroom/Kathalchari	ChandraNath	1	0	1	1
Satchand	Paschim Sabroom/Kathalchari	Basak (Purba)	1	0	1	1
Satchand	Sakbari A.D.C Village	Lavan Roaja Para	123	270	273	543
Satchand	Sakbari A.D.C Village	Satasakbari Para	89	181	206	387
Satchand	Sakbari A.D.C Village	Goja Para	21	58	48	106
Satchand	Sakbari A.D.C Village	Puni Chandra Para	40	121	90	211
Satchand	Purba Sabroom A.D.C Village	Kamini Para	17	49	40	89
Satchand	Purba Sabroom A.D.C Village	Mani Kr Para	60	130	105	235
Satchand	Purba Sabroom A.D.C Village	Ramchandra Para	39	100	86	186
Satchand	Purba Sabroom A.D.C Village	Neyansing Para	27	88	82	170
Satchand	Purba Sabroom A.D.C Village	Kanu Para	20	56	45	101
Satchand	Purba Sabroom A.D.C Village	Debendra Para	22	60	62	122
Satchand	Purba Sabroom A.D.C Village	Nitya Roaja Para	55	135	104	239
Satchand	Purba Sabroom A.D.C Village	Bhagirath Para	17	55	57	112
Satchand	Kaladepa A.D.C Village	Fakirchan Para	51	115	104	219
Satchand	Kaladepa A.D.C Village	Baushi S/ Para	54	155	110	265
Satchand	Kaladepa A.D.C Village	NalSingh S/Para	63	150	119	269
Satchand	Kaladepa A.D.C Village	Bipin S/ Para	75	150	215	365
Satchand	Kaladepa A.D.C Village	Bhairab Dawan Para	69	131	180	311
Satchand	Kaladepa A.D.C Village	Sikhiram Para	35	107	45	152
Satchand	Kaladepa A.D.C Village	Pankhiraj Para	46	105	112	217
Satchand	Uttar Bhuratali Panchayat	Govin Sardar Para	39	99	101	200
Satchand	Uttar Bhuratali Panchayat	Sudir Das Para	6	14	11	25
Satchand	Uttar Bhuratali Panchayat	Hospital Para	14	46	41	87
Satchand	Uttar Bhuratali Panchayat	Awachaja Para	2	5	5	10
Satchand	Uttar Bhuratali Panchayat	Chowdha Debta Bari	8	35	34	69
Satchand	Uttar Bhuratali Panchayat	Das Para	7	26	18	44
Satchand	Kala Pania G. Panchayat	Das Para	5	17	16	33

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Satchand	Kala Pania G. Panchayat	Patila Para	7	25	15	40
Satchand	Kalachara Panchayat	Nandalal Para	10	25	22	47
Satchand	Kalachara Panchayat	Ram Krishna Para	15	46	32	78
Satchand	Kalachara Panchayat	Ramgua Para	8	23	18	41
Satchand	Dhakhin Bhuratali Panchayat	Jatra mohan Para	10	16	15	31
Satchand	Dhakhin Bhuratali Panchayat	Uttar Para	5	15	12	27
Satchand	Manu bazar Panchayat	Purba Poram Majumdar	2	4	3	7
Satchand	Sokanta Polly Panchayat	Bagan Para	5	17	14	31
Satchand	Sokanta Polly Panchayat	Hospital Para	6	20	18	38
Satchand	Satchand Panchayat	Kalani para	53	123	122	245
Satchand	Satchand Panchayat	Dhanu Chowdhury Para	27	59	82	141
Satchand	Satchand Panchayat	Satchand Bajar Para	8	35	26	61
Satchand	Satchand Panchayat	OfficeTilla Para	7	24	24	48
Satchand	Satchand Panchayat	Batjala Para	19	69	63	132
Satchand	Gardhang A.D.C village	Dhananjoy Para	35	121	88	209
Satchand	Gardhang A.D.C village	South Hawai Para	90	253	108	361
Satchand	Gardhang A.D.C village	North Hawai Para	82	233	114	347
Satchand	Gardhang A.D.C village	Posparam Para	47	124	185	309
Satchand	Gardhang A.D.C village	Buban Bashi Para	31	72	55	127
Satchand	Gardhang A.D.C village	Anna Prasar Para	45	103	110	213
Satchand	Gardhang A.D.C village	Taksha Para	35	93	106	199
Satchand	Fulchari A.D.C Village	Ganadhan Roaja Para	111	313	292	605
Satchand	Fulchari A.D.C Village	Karnadhan Roaja Para	31	72	69	141
Satchand	Fulchari A.D.C Village	Nandiram Roaja Para	49	113	99	212
Satchand	Fulchari A.D.C Village	Gopal Roaja Para	28	69	79	148
Satchand	Fulchari A.D.C Village	Hementa ch. Para	38	116	127	243
Satchand	Fulchari A.D.C Village	Raskumar Ch. Para	72	181	186	367
Satchand	Fulchari A.D.C Village	Ramcharan Roaja Para	39	173	125	298
Satchand	Fulchari A.D.C Village	Kabrga Ch. Para	52	131	109	240

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Satchand	Fulchari A.D.C Village	Basanta Para	12	36	29	65
Satchand	Fulchari A.D.C Village	Maniram Para	22	67	64	131
Satchand	EAST JALEFA	4 NO WARD	18	31	38	69
Satchand	EAST JALEFA	LALCHAND PARA	67	186	201	387
Satchand	Paschiam Harina Panchayat	Rabi Roaja Para	17	40	32	72
Satchand	Maira A.D.C Village	Padhmani Para	55	133	128	261
Satchand	Maira A.D.C Village	Lakshiya Para	192	260	32	292
Satchand	Maira A.D.C Village	Twikuba Para	73	185	176	361
Satchand	Maira A.D.C Village	Sanchandra Para	61	148	148	296
Satchand	Maira A.D.C Village	Madhamoni Para	13	28	25	53
Satchand	Maira A.D.C Village	Gabirai Para	30	69	76	145
Satchand	Maira A.D.C Village	Ramgua Para	20	35	50	85
Satchand	Maira A.D.C Village	kalam Para	16	36	33	69
Satchand	Maira A.D.C Village	Sonkhala Para	35	94	94	188
Satchand	North Kaladeva panchayat	Govinda Sardar Para	69	140	133	273
Satchand	North Kaladeva panchayat	Buddha Mangal Para	57	145	145	290
Satchand	North Kaladeva panchayat	Gagan Para	11	18	27	45
Satchand	North Kaladeva panchayat	Balla Para	18	36	31	67
Satchand	North Kaladeva panchayat	Prakar Para	18	34	46	80
Satchand	Harbatali Panchayat	Vanga mura	47	95	92	187
Satchand	Harbatali Panchayat	Chita Bari	49	136	115	251
Satchand	Harbatali Panchayat	Nalchari	94	193	215	408
Satchand	Harbatali Panchayat	Harbatali	95	236	210	446
Satchand	Harbatali Panchayat	Kashul Ch para	110	268	247	515
Satchand	Sinduk	Zorzori Para(puran bari)	77	163	152	315
Satchand	Sinduk	Annadhan Roaja Para	57	134	140	274
Satchand	Sinduk	Sagar Mog Para	4	5	3	8
Satchand	Thaibong Panchayat	Singh Bill	23	61	46	107
Satchand	Thaibong Panchayat	Terakat Para	14	32	27	59

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Satchand	Gagan Muja	Kalani Para	25	41	70	111
Satchand	Gagan Muja	Payang Para	47	112	96	208
Satchand	Gagan Muja	Montri Para	5	9	11	20
Satchand	Gagan Muja	Kamila Para	24	82	67	149
Satchand	Gagan Muja	Gagan Chandra Para	77	178	173	351
Satchand	Kali Bazar	Surandra Sardar Para	122	252	249	501
Satchand	Kali Bazar	Taimong Para	46	94	111	205
Satchand	Kali Bazar	Posparam Para	21	47	42	89
Satchand	Kali Bazar	Bashi Sardar Para	23	40	45	85
Satchand	Kali Bazar	Subal Mahajan Para	11	25	11	36
Satchand	Kali Bazar	Monsing Para	35	72	69	141
Satchand	Kali Bazar	Gain Para	19	35	37	72
Satchand	Kali Bazar	Sonamohan Para	51	90	103	193
Satchand	Kali Bazar	Prasanna Para	21	46	38	84
Satchand	Bijoy Nagar Panchayat	Battkhala Para	9	21	18	39
Satchand	Dasharat Nagar Panchayat	Ramarbari	73	140	151	291
Satchand	Dasharat Nagar Panchayat	Manai gurum	57	121	129	250
Satchand	Dasharat Nagar Panchayat	Kaptalimero	80	177	178	355
Satchand	Dasharat Nagar Panchayat	Panikata	72	148	140	288
Satchand	Dasharat Nagar Panchayat	Amilighat maru	87	168	172	340
Satchand	Taikumba Panchayat	Kalijoy Para	75	161	144	305
Satchand	Taikumba Panchayat	Ananta Roaja Para	32	94	78	172
Satchand	Taikumba Panchayat	Sonaidhan Para	20	54	53	107
Satchand	Taikumba Panchayat	Annadha Para	26	66	60	126
Satchand	Taikumba Panchayat	Prem Ch. Para	60	143	137	280
Satchand	Taikumba Panchayat	Suranta Sadhu Para	35	76	84	160
Satchand	Taikumba Panchayat	Haridar Para	37	82	75	157
Satchand	Paschim takka Tulshi A.D.C Village	Gorshing Para	58	167	142	309
Satchand	Paschim takka Tulshi A.D.C Village	Pawrang Para	60	157	162	319

Name of RD Block	Name of the Panchayet/Village	Name of Hamlet/Para	Total nos. of Tripura Family	Total Tripura Population		
				M	F	Total
Satchand	Paschim takka Tulshi A.D.C Village	Madhu Para	50	159	135	294
Satchand	Paschim takka Tulshi A.D.C Village	Haridhan Para	67	172	209	381
Satchand	Paschim takka Tulshi A.D.C Village	Joyshing Para	72	181	168	349
Satchand	Paschim takka Tulshi A.D.C Village	Khumbar Para	41	99	82	181
Satchand	North Taichama Panchayat	Galachan Para	11	28	27	55
Satchand	North Taichama Panchayat	Ramjiban Para	45	117	90	207
Satchand	North Taichama Panchayat	Chandra mador Para	30	73	66	139
Satchand	North Taichama Panchayat	Nabadar Para	28	64	50	114
Satchand	North Taichama Panchayat	Raj Kr. Para	25	59	55	114
Satchand	North Taichama Panchayat	Manindra Roaja Para	65	164	144	308
Satchand	North Taichama Panchayat	No:-3 Colon Park	29	76	83	159
Satchand	North Taichama Panchayat	Monichandra Roaja Para	19	53	47	100
Satchand	North Taichama Panchayat	Atamk Roaja Para	12	27	20	47
Satchand	Betaga Panchayat	Nathuram Para	37	115	107	222
Satchand	Betaga Panchayat	Sadhuram sarkar Para	35	93	93	186
Satchand	Betaga Panchayat	Man chandra Para	46	104	105	209
Satchand	Betaga Panchayat	Subal Sadhu Para	99	218	221	439
Satchand	Betaga Panchayat	Kari Chandra Para	53	118	104	222
Satchand	Betaga Panchayat	Kasum Sarkar Para	26	61	55	116
Satchand	Betaga Panchayat	Chemphru Para	19	44	45	89
Satchand	Betaga Panchayat	Chandi Roaja Para	45	119	101	220
Satchand	Betaga Panchayat	Rani Para	6	12	16	28
Town Area	Town Area	Kailashahar	14	34	31	65

TRIPURA CUSTOMARY LAW

The TRIPURA/TIPERA Community mainly comprises 2 (Two) Sub-Tribes namely- **Tripura and Debbarma.**

The Tripura community comprises 21 (Twenty One) clan namely:

(1) Naitong (2) Anok (3) Khaklu (4) Khalik (5) Gorjong (6) Aslong (7) Kewa (8) Dendak (9) Gaigra (10) Fatong (11) Gabeng (12) Tongbai (13) Mongbai (14) Totaram (15) Harbang (16) Mwiching (17) Belog (18) Liga (19) Sakha Rupini (20) Hapang and (21) Ruchang.

As per the Census Report-2008 submitted by Tripura Chubalai Buthu (A Socio-Cultural-Organization of Tripura community), sponsored by Tribal Research Institute, Govt. of Tripura, the population of Tripura community is about 1.78 lacs appx., inhabiting almost whole part of Tripura state. Geographically, the major inhabitants of Tripura Tribe are confined to some of the Sub-Divisions of Tripura state namely:

(1) Sabroom (2) Belonia (3) Amarpur (4) Gandachera (5) Longtrai Valley (6) Kailashahar (7) Kanchanpur and (8) Sonamura.

Other than these locations the Tripura Tribe also inhabit in various parts of Tripura state such as,

(1) Santir Bazaar (2) Udaipur (3) Dharmanagar (4) Ambasa (5) Kamalpur (6) Khowai and (7) Agartala.

DRESS AND ORNAMENTS

The Tripuras wear Ritrok and homemade gamsa Borok and a Head dress called Khoroksa. They also wear their home made coat Typed shirts called Kubai-borok especially at the Jhumwork(Jhum). The women wear a traditional dress called RINAI and breast cloth called RISA. The Rinai of Fatung/Fadung Dopha is almost similar to the Pinon of Chakma women. The Rinai worn by unmarried women is known as Rinai Chongrong.

The women are fond of ornaments which are mostly made of silver and beads. Some male would also wear ear rings and chain which is now hardly seen. Tripuras wear SURAM/SURANG(hairband), KUNCHI, MANDOLI,BALAKHUR(in hands). After adolescent girls wear Risa-Salbangi.' After marriage they do not wear this. The design is called Ata. In Nose-Bulbali, Nakfu, and Chanduk at waist.

RITES AND RITUALS

The Tripuras observe a lot of rites and rituals. They perform Puja in the name of good number of god and goddesses. The Ochai (Priest) conduct the whole ceremonies.

BURASA MATAI is a common Puja and is done in the name of Burasa (The old man who is the Chief of all deities).It is also performed before the beginning of the Jhum Cutting at the site of the Jhum. The family concerned has to sacrifice chickens, piggy etc., as per affordability.

The "Ker Puja" or Para Kermani is done collectively by the villagers. Originally all the god and goddesses are paid homage in this puja. It requires about 21 (twenty one) nos. of chickens and 01(one) goat or pig and it is performed for prosperity and safety from illness and any dangers.

PARA KERMANI:

It is to be performed by the members of clans and it once performed, none of the clan can perform the same puja for the next 07(seven) years. One high Bamboo is erected in the courtyard and the Ochai and his helper called Tan-chorai (who slaughters the sacrificial animals and birds as per the direction of the Ochai, who chant the Mantras) manage the whole ceremony. The erected bamboo is decorated with Risas and at least 14 chickens, pigs, goat and some time buffaloes are sacrificed in the name of deities. It is also required 7(seven) Bhati (used for making wine) of wine which are sacredly prepared and kept separate. One 'bhati' of wine is used for each deity namely

(1) Khoroksonai Matai (god of head washing).
(2) Hanokmano Janoknai Matai (god of universe and house hold)
(3) Burasa (Chief of all deities)
(4) Twibukma (water goddess)
(5) Sang-grangma (wife of Burasa- the angriest of all deities)
(6) Boroi-sini/bailing-koton) (seven sisters)
    i. Salangtwi (goddess of stupidity)
    ii. Malangtwi (goddess of bluntness)
    iii. Hogjakbi (goddess of greediness)
    iv. Sakjukbi (goddess of carelessness)
    v. Baibari (goddess of teasing)
    vi. Khamali (goddess of getting convinced easily)
    vii. Hammali (goddess of making good)

The Tripuras believe that all sort of diseases are controlled by these seven sisters. The 'Mulamuli Khamani' puja is performed by the husband and wife when abortion or miss carriage of child takes place or if child dies one after another. The puja is conducted in the deep forest and offered to a big tree. None of the articles used in the puja can be brought back home. The couple has to dance circling around the tree wearing leaves at their feet.

After marriage is over the family ordinarily pay homage to another deity named Chumlai Matai (god of household and prosperity). The Mailungma Matai' is also performed on other times.

Apart from the aforesaid pujas, the Tripuras observe a traditional and very sacred festival called Bwisu/ BUISU festival. It is performed on the last two days of passing year and on the first day of the New Year precisely calling them 'Hari Buisu and Buisuma'and bisi Katal.

On the day of Hari-Buisu, people bathe at the dawn and collect flowers for worship of god. The day of Buisuma is so sacred to the Tripuras that they engaged themselves in prayer to gods and serve cakes, Aowan (pithas), panchans etc. The juniors pay respect to the elders while visiting houses.

On the Bisi Katal day, the first day of the New Year, they invite each other for feast. Goats, chicken and pigs are slaughtered on this day in BisiKatalni Puja-i.e., Mailwkma puja and Tuibukma puja etc. Wine is also offered on this day to the elders of the village (as a token of respect). The new couples are to respect thes day to the elders of the village (as a token of respect). The new couples are to respectir parents and other elders by washing their feet first and then help them bathe in the Machang courtyard called Nugul/Noksar. Of course the elders have to pay some tips to the couples called Borda in the Tripura Dialect.

During the Buisu days (3 days) Mai - Mai-chwlui (Rice) are spread throughout the village in order to the feed the cocks and hens and other birds. All the servants and maids are allowed to enjoy during these days. Kherebai Dance (22 no. of items) are performed in the Buisu festival.

BIRTH RITES

'Aayuk Katharni' puja and 'Bithi Karmani' puja are performed for safe delivery of the child. It is done at the 5th month at the stage of pregnancy of the mother.

'AbalaKainya' puja is also is also performed in the bank of a river or stream when no child is born to a couple.

After delivery of the child, it is however, compulsory for the women that she should not touch water pitchers including the cooking utensils and other till the umbilical cord is detached from the child. A separate fire place (Thapa) is prepared for by bringing a heap of earth. Then Sukoi, Kuchai (indigenous herb) and turmeric together with other medicines articles are mixed by the 'Gumajwk' (mid-wife) and the mother is purified with the same. She has to go the river with the mid-wife and birth for purification. After the lapse of aforesaid period (one month time) the mother again has to be purified and allowed to do the household work. The head of the child is shaved after this he/she is named.

DEATH RITES

When a Tripura dies a 'Khai-nok'(bamboo cot) is mace as high as the height of the chest of a man. The death is bathed and given new cloths after which it is placed on the said 'Khai -nok'. A chicken is killed by throwing on the ground at the feet of the dead and it is then cooked out side the house. Rice is also cooked separately in a typical bamboo-pipe called 'Wasung' (bamboo culm).A bamboo 'Miacham'(Rice Plate) is typically made which differs from the common one. A full meal is offered at the feet of the death and is called 'Taksa Maikhlai Ronai'. Beating of Kham (Drum) in the specific rhythmic sound is necessary for the purpose. The villagers and the relatives turn up to the scene. A thread called "Yahrai Sonai Khudung/ Kwthwi Yakhrai' (Dead man's bridge) is carried from the house of the dead to the place of cremation place. It is believed that the thread works as bridge between the departed soul and the living members of the family till the 'Kothoi Mai Romani' is finalized. The death is then is placed in a bamboo made chariot like structure. If it is without wheel, it is called 'Mang-gui' and if it is wheeled it is called 'Ratha-Sonai'. The next day morning calcined bones are collected and thrown in the water (Holy River) and cremation field is washed and polished.

Besides the rites and rituals the Tripuras also observe the following usages:

a. **LAMA SAIMA NI (CLEARANCE OF VILLAGE ROADS):** During the rains whenever necessary a day is fixed by the villagers and village paths are cleared off.

b. **CHUBALAI NAI:** When any of the villagers especially a widow with minors-falls in difficulty to harvest Jhum or do other works, the villagers will come up with one or two days free labour taking one man from each family to help and similarly during the burning of the jhum, sowing of the seeds, harvesting of the crops they usually help the needy family.

The Tripuras are very fond of music and dance. Their self made instruments are Sumur Chala, Sumur Boroi, Dangdu,Tutuk -Tatak, Chongpreng, Tontrongma etc.

LITERATURE AND CULTURE

The Tripuras have a rich back-ground in dances and music. The Kherebaidance (Goria Dance), bottle dance, Kermataimasamung (Kharga Dance) Romo/ Anjla dance etc.

The Tripuras have many interesting legends, ballads, rhymes, fables, love and religious songs, quiz, proverbs etc., which may also enrich the Folk Literature of Tripuras.

Out of the Ballads some of the noted are THE RON-NI-BONG-NI; PUNDA TANMANI, LANGI RAJA NO BUMANI; KHUM KHOLMANI.

A verse from the Rongni Bong ni ballad is place bellow:

Dangakhamani be nungo;
khapangkhamani be nukya;
Mayungchirimwng khanago;
Kopalchirimwng khwnaya.
Chang Chango Ri- Karsi be nokwo;
Okwomaikrwi be nukya.

The meaning is as follows:

Everybody sees the burning forest;
But nobody sees the burning mind or the agony of mind due to disappointment.
Everybody hears the elephant's cry;
But nobody hears the cry of a destitute.
Everybody sees the naked man;
But nobody sees the empty stomach.

SIMILARITIES AND DISIMILARITIES

These 2 (Two) Sub-Tribe of Tripura Community share many aspects of the Customary Law in common despite some dissimilarities. The common aspects such as -

1. Marriage Alliances
   (a) Kok Swngwi Kailaimani (Arrange Marriage)
   (b) Khogoi Kaijakmani (Love Marriage)
   (c) Chamrwi Kamani/Chamrwi Omor.

In all these 3 (Three) type of marriages the Ochai (Priest) perform all the Rituals and finally tie the knot as husband and wife. Besides this the Ochai also perform all sort of rituals and ceremonies in the Tripura Community.

The major dissimilarities of the Customary Law between the 2 (Two) Sub-Tribe of the Community are,

1. The Heads of the Kami (Village), Moyal (Area) and the Head of the Community.
2. Hook Chamani (Shifting Cultivation)

1. THE HEADS OF THE KAMI (VILLAGE), MOYAL (AREA) AND THE HEAD OF THE COMMUNITY

1.1 ROAJA

He is the Ruler, Judge and Head of the Kami (Village) generally comprising a minimum of 25 families.

Duty: The most important duty of the Roaja is to look after day to day welfare of the villagers of the village and solving various types of disputes that arises time to time. He is also keen in maintaining peace and harmony not only within his jurisdiction but also outside by bringing justice to the unjust and by spreading the feelings of common brotherhood.

Tenure: The term of Roaja is throughout his life unless some crisis evolves into the system. The Roaja can also be terminated from his post and tenure if he/she does not abide by the Law and order of the society, such as misuse of power, injustice, characterless and prejudice etc., under the presidium of Naran and other respected elderly people and scholars of the area by the 2/3 majority of vote. In this situation the Pumang appoint an able person to look into the welfare of the Area till the new Roaja is appointed. But in any circumstances the post cannot be kept vacant for more than 6 (six) months. The post of Roaja is not hereditary.

1.2 ROAJA CHAMANI

Roaja is appointed by the elderly people of the village in presence of Pumang by organizing ceremony known as "Roaja Chamani" and followed by a feast with the villagers.

Eligibility: To be a **Roaja** he/she should possess the following qualities:

(a) Knowledge in every sphere
(b) At least literate person

(c) Able to afford his/her family in day to day living
(d) He/she should attain the minimum age of 35 years and above.
(e) He/she should belong to the Tripura community by birth.
(f) He/she should be truthful, good moral character, knowledgeable, well mannered, persistence and tolerance.
(g) He/she should not have direct involvement in any party politics.

1.3 DABENG and KARBARI:

Dabeng and Karbari are the first and second Assistant of Roaja respectively. These 2(two) are appointed during the appointment of Roaja.

Eligibility: To be a Dabeng and Karbari, he/she should possess the following qualities:

(a) Knowledge in every sphere
(b) At least literate person
(c) Able to afford his/her family in day to day living
(d) He/she should attain the minimum age of 35 years and above.
(e) He/she should belong to the Tripura community by birth.
(f) He/she should be truthful, good moral character, knowledgeable, well mannered, persistence and tolerance.
(g) He/she should not have direct involvement in any party politics.

Duty: They assist in every work of Roaja. In absence of Roaja they are assigned to carry out every duty of Roaja till his joining.

Tenure: The term of Dabeng and Karbari is throughout their life unless some crisis evolves into the system. This post is not hereditary.

1.4 PEYADA/PEYATA

He is the messenger of Roaja and Omni ready to perform the task assigned to him.

1.5 PUMANG

He is the Ruler, Judge and Head of Moyal (Area) comprising of many villages. He/she holds the second most respected position next to Naran in the society. The Pumang is appointed by the Roaja of the villages and his subject.

Duty: The most important duty of the Pumang is to look after day to day welfare of the villagers of the Moyal and solving various types of disputes that arises time to time. He is also keen in maintaining peace and harmony not only within his jurisdiction but also outside by bringing justice to the unjust and by spreading the feelings of common brotherhood.

1.6 PUMANG CHAMANI

In the past the post of Pumang was conferred to the person who is wealthy, powerful, and supported by small section of people. But at present it is not accepted in the society. Thus, the views of the people of the whole area are highly acceptable for the appointment of Pumang, and organizing a ceremony known as "Pumang Chamani" and followed by a feast with the villagers.

Tenure: The term of Pumang is throughout his life unless some crisis evolves into the system. The Pumang can also be terminated from his post and tenure if he/she does not abide by the Law and order of the society, such as misuse of power, injustice, characterless and prejudice etc., under the presidium of Naran and other respected elderly people and scholars of the area by the 2/3 majority of vote. In this situation the Naran appoint an able person to look into the welfare of the Area till the new Pumnag is appointed. But in any circumstances the post cannot be kept vacant for more than 6 (six) months. This post is not hereditary.

Eligibility: To be a Pumang he/she should possess the following qualities:

(a) Knowledge in every sphere
(b) At least Madhyamik pass
(c) Able to afford his/her family in day to day living
(d) He/she should attain the minimum age of 35 years and above.
(e) He/she should belong to the Tripura community by birth.
(f) He/she should be truthful, good moral character, knowledgeable, well mannered, persistence and tolerance.
(g) He/she should not have direct involvement in any party politics.

1.7 TAIMANG:

He is the Assistant of Pumang. He is also appointed during the appointment of Pumang and sometimes appointed by the Pumang himself.

Duty: He/she assist in every work of Pumang. In absence of Pumang he/she is assigned to carry out every duty of Pumang till his joining.

Tenure: The term of Taimang is throughout his life unless some crisis evolves into the system. This post is not hereditary.

Eligibility: To be a Taimang he/she should possess the following qualities:

(a) Knowledge in every sphere
(b) At least Madhyamik pass
(c) Able to afford his/her family in day to day living
(d) He/she should attain the minimum age of 35 years and above.
(e) He/she should belong to the Tripura community by birth.
(f) He/she should be truthful, good moral character, knowledgeable, well mannered, persistence and tolerance.
(g) He/she should not have direct involvement in any party politics.

1.8 NARAN

He is the Ruler, Judge and Head of whole Tripura community. And it is the most respected post/position in the society. In the history of Tripura state, **Naran** is often appointed by the King of the state himself. The historical evident can be found at Durlab Naran in Sonamura Sub-Division and Dolopoti Naran at Gandachera Sub-Division etc. But at present Naran is appointed by the following class of people in the community;

(a) Pumang, Roaja (Dabeng and Karbari) of different Moyal of the state.
(b) Members of Cabinet ministers, Member of Legislative Assembly, Member of Autonomous Bodies from the community.
(c) Respected elderly people of the society.
(d) Women Representatives
(e) Representatives of Educated people of the community.

The Election and appointment of Naran is done by a state level ceremony called 'Naran Chamani' and followed by a feast with the community people.

Duty: As the **Naran** is being appointed by the King, so he exercises the maximum governing power in the society. Even today he has the power to forgive a murderer. The most important duty of the **Naran** is to look after the welfare of the community as a whole and solving

various types of disputes that arises time to time. He is also keen in maintaining peace and harmony within the community and outside by bringing justice to the unjust.

Tenure: The terms of **Naran** is only 5 (Five) years. In his tenure he can also quit from the post by briefing valid reason, such as inefficiency, prolong illness etc. The **Naran** can also be terminated from his post and tenure by the appointing authority if he/she does not abide by the Law and order of the society. The post of **Naran** is not hereditary.

Eligibility: To be a Naran he/she should possess the following qualities:

(a) Knowledge in every sphere

(b) At least Madhyamik pass

(c) Able to afford his/her family in day to day living

(d) He/she should attain the minimum age of 40 years and above.

(e) He/she should belong to the Tripura community by birth.

(f) He/she should be truthful, good moral character, knowledgeable, well mannered, persistence and tolerance.

(g) He/she should not have direct involvement in any party politics.

1.9 APPLICATION OF PORTFOLIO

The portfolio namely Naran, Pumang, Taimang, Roaja are not the permanently conferred title. So no one can use the portfolio as their surname but if any one happen to use will be treated as illegal. The portfolio can be use as:

(a) Sri Sukrai Tripura- Naran.

(b) Sri Kastarai Tripura- Pumang, Raima valley Moyal.

(c) Sri Desharai Tripura-Roaja, Boal Khali Kami.

2. HUK CHAMANI (SHIFTING CULTIVATION)

The Shifting Cultivation mainly comprises three major activities namely:

(a) Huk Rommani/Lowa Kaimani/Wakhak Kaimani

(b) Huk Katal Chamani

(c) Hapeng Kwcham Chamani

2.1 HOOK ROMMANI/LOWA KAIMANI/WAKHAK KAIMANI

The term literary means "locating of suitable hillock (land) for shifting cultivation". Before cultivation the cultivator go around the hillocks and locate the suitable area and mark a sign known as Lowa Kaimani or Wakhak Kaimani. Whoever marks the sign first will possess the soul authority to cultivate in this area and no any second party can cultivate the land. And despite of this if any other person/party tends to cultivate, then it will be treated as illegal and will have to return the Hook (Jhum) to the first party by virtue of law.

2.2 HOOK KATAL CHAMANI

The term literally means "Choosing of New Location (land) for Shifting Cultivation". After locating the new area Clause 2.1 is to be followed. People belonging to a particular area cannot cultivate into the area outside of their jurisdiction. And if any one breaks this law, he/she will be forced to leave the area by virtue of law.

2.3 HAPING KACHAM CHAMANI

The term literally means "Cultivating in the old area/land". Some of the rules and regulation governing this activity are:

1. The cultivable land is under the control of the first person who has cultivated that very piece of land (Hook) before any person and has the domination period of 4 (four) years, i.e., the person can cultivate the land on the fourth year even after keeping the land uncultivated for the last 3 years.
2. If the person fails to cultivate the land on the fourth year due to unavoidable circumstances, then he has to inform the Roaja and can extend his domination by another year. Further failure will lead to lose of his domination and ownership upon the land.
3. The person can also further possess the land for another 4(four) years if he allows any third party to cultivate the land on some conditions, before the expiry of his domination period.
4. And if the domination of the land expires and remains uncultivated for unknown period will automatically be the property of the village. Furthermore if any party wishes to cultivate the land will have to seek the permission from the Roaja.

About the Authors

Manoshi Das is freelancer Trainer and Researcher. She did her M.Sc. and Ph.D. in Anthropology from Visva-Bharati University. At present, she is associated with IGNOU, as Academic Counselor and with Tripura University as Guest Lecturer for PGD in Tribal & Ethic Study. Dr. Das has published more than 25 research papers in National and International journals and in edited volumes. She is involved in research on different aspects of Tribal, Women and Heath issues and also working as Director, MPSS (Institute of Inclusive Development) - a non-profit social organization.

Jayanta Choudhury is Assistant Professor, Department of Rural Management and Development, Tripura University. He is also experienced to work in SIPARD, Agartala and National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad. He did his Ph.D. and Masters in Rural Development from Visva-Bharati University. Dr. Choudhury is author of 5 books and more than 30 research articles published in National and International journals and in edited volumes. He is in the editorial board of International Journal of Rural Development & Management Studies (IJRDMS) and International Journal of Social & Economic Research (IJSER). His area of research includes People's Participation in Rural Development, Micro-Finance and Panchayati Raj.

Rebati Tripura is School Teacher by profession. He did his Master degree in Political Science from Tripura University after Graduation from MBB College. He is a prolific writer in Kokborok language and felicitated by TTAADC, Govt. of India as Young Writer in Kokborok (2010). He is also General Secretary of Tripura Chublai Buthu (a social organization of Tripura Tribes) and Editor of 'DONG' Magazine since 2002.